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PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

Fellow Citizens of the Senate and House of Representatives:

The continued disorganization of the Union, to which the President has so often called the attention of Congress, is yet a subject of profound and patriotic concern. We may, however, find some relief from that anxiety in the reflection that the painful political situation, although before untried by ourselves, is not new in the experience of nations. Political science, perhaps, as highly perfected in our own times and country as in any other, has not yet discovered any means by which civil wars can be absolutely prevented. An enlightened nation, however, with a wise and beneficent Constitution of free government, may diminish their frequency and mitigate their severity by directing all its proceedings in accordance with its fundamental law.

Reconstruction.

When a civil war has been brought to a close, it is manifestly the first interest and duty of the State to repair the injuries which the war has inflicted and to secure the benefit of the lessons it teaches as fully and as speedily as possible. This duty was upon the termination of the rebellion promptly accepted, not only by the Executive Department, but by the insurrectionary states themselves; and restoration in the first moment of peace was believed to be as easy and certain as it was indispensable. The expectations, however, then so reasonably and confidently entertained, were disappointed by legislation from which I felt constrained, by my obligations to the Constitution, to withhold my assent. It is therefore a source of profound regret that in complying with the obligation imposed upon the President by the Constitution, to give to Congress from time to time information of the state of the Union, I am unable to communicate any definitive adjustment satisfactory to the American people, of the questions which since the close of the rebellion, have agitated the public mind. On the contrary, candor compels me to declare that at this time there is no Union as our fathers understood the term, and as they meant it to be understood by us. The Union which they established can exist only where all the States are represented in both Houses of Congress, "where one state is as free as another to regulate its internal concerns according to its own will," and where the laws of the Central Government, strictly confined to matters of national jurisdiction, apply with equal force to all the people of every section. That such is not the present "state of the Union" is a melancholy fact; and we all must acknowledge that the restoration of the states to their proper legal relations with the Federal Government, and with one another, according to the terms of the original compact, would be the greatest temporal blessing which God in his kindest Providence could bestow upon this nation. It becomes our imperative duty to consider whether or not it is impossible to effect this most desirable consummation. The Union and the Constitution are inseparable. As long as one is obeyed by all parties, the other will be preserved, and if one is destroyed both must perish together. The destruction of the Constitution will be followed by other and still greater calamities. It was ordained not only to form a more perfect Union between the States, but to "establish justice, insure domestic tranquility, provide for the common defence, promote the general welfare and secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity." Nothing but implicit obedience to its requirements in all parts of the country will accomplish these great ends. Without that obedience, we can look forward only to continual outrages upon individual rights, incessant breaches of the public peace, national weakness, financial dishonor, the total loss of our prosperity, the general corruption of morals and the final extinction of popular freedom. To save our country from evils so appalling as these we should renew our efforts again and again. To me the process of restoration seems perfectly plain and simple. It consists merely in a faithful application of the Constitution and laws. The execution of the laws is not now obstructed or opposed by physical force. There is no military or other necessity, real or pretended, which can prevent obedience to the Constitution, either North or South. All the rights and all the obligations of States and individuals can be protected and enforced by means perfectly consistent with the fundamental law. The Courts may be everywhere open, and if open, their process would be unimpeded. Crimes against the United States can be prevented or punished by the proper judicial authorities in a manner entirely practicable and legal.—There is, therefore, no reason why the Constitution should not be obeyed, unless those who exercise its powers, have determined that it shall be disregarded and violated. The mere naked will of this Government, or of some one or more of its branches, is the only obstacle that can exist to a perfect union of all the States on this momentous question. On some of the measures growing out of it, I have had the misfortune to differ from Congress, and have expressed my convictions without reserve, though with becoming deference to the opinion of the Legislative Department. Those convictions are not only unchanged, but strengthened by subsequent events and further reflection. The transcendent importance of the subject will be a sufficient excuse for calling your attention to some of the reasons which have so strongly influenced my own judgment.

The hope that we may all finally concur in a mode of settlement consistent at once with our true interest and with our sworn duties to the Constitution, is too natural and too just to be easily relinquished. It is clear to my apprehension that the States lately in rebellion are still members of the National Union. When did they cease to be so? The "ordinances of secession," adopted by a portion, in most of them by a very small portion of their citizens, were mere nullities. If we admit now that they were valid and effectual for the purpose intended by their authors, we sweep from under our feet the whole ground upon which we justified the war. Were those States afterwards expelled from the Union by the war? The direct contrary was averred by this Government to be its purpose, and was so understood by all those who gave their blood and treasure to aid in its prosecution. It cannot be that a successful war, waged for the preservation of the Union, had the legal effect of dissolving it. The victory of the nation's arms was not the disgrace of her policy. The defeat of secession on the battle-field was not the triumph of its lawless principle; nor could Congress, with or without the consent of the Executive, do anything which would have the effect, directly or indirectly, of separating States from each other. To dissolve the Union is to repeal the Constitution which holds it together, and that is a power which does not belong to any department of this Government, or to all of them united.—This is so plain that it has been acknowledged by all branches of the Federal Government. The Executive, (my predecessor as well as myself,) and the heads of all the departments, have uniformly acted upon the principle that the Union is not only undissolved, but indissoluble. Congress submitted an amendment of the Constitution to be ratified by the Southern States, and accepted their acts of ratification as a necessary and lawful exercise of their highest function. If they were not States, or were States, out of the Union, their consent to a change in the fundamental law of the Union would have been nugatory and Congress in asking it committed a political absurdity. The Judiciary has also given the solemn sanction of its authority to the same view of the case. The Judges of the Supreme Court have included the Southern States in their circuits, and they are constantly, in banc and elsewhere, exercising jurisdiction which does not belong to them, unless those States are States of the Union. If the Southern States are competent parts of the Union, the Constitution is the supreme law for them, as it is for all the other States. They are bound to obey it, and so are we. The right of the Federal Government, which is clear and unquestionable, to enforce the Constitution upon them, implies the correlative obligation on our part to observe its limitations and execute its guarantees. Without the Constitution we are nothing. By, through and under the Constitution we are what it makes us. We may doubt the wisdom of the law; we may not approve of its provisions, but we cannot violate it merely because it seems to confine our powers within limits narrower than we could wish. It is not a question of individual or class or sectional interest, much less of party predominance, but of duty, of high and sacred duty, which we are all sworn to perform.

If we cannot support the Constitution with the cheerful alacrity of those who love and believe in it, we must give to it at least the fidelity of public servants who act under solemn obligations and commands which they dare not disregard. The constitutional duty is not the only one which requires the States to be restored. There is another consideration, which, though of minor importance, is yet of great weight. On the 22d day of July, 1861, Congress declared, by an almost unanimous vote of both Houses, that the war should be conducted solely for the purpose of preserving the Union and maintaining the supremacy of the Federal Constitution and laws, without impairing the dignity, equality and rights of the States, or of individuals, and that when this was done, the war should cease. I do not say that this declaration is personally binding on those who joined in making it any more than individual members of Congress are personally bound to pay a public debt created under a law for which they voted. But it was a solemn public official pledge of the national honor, and I cannot imagine upon what grounds the repudiation of it is to be justified, if it be remembered that this promise was not made to Rebels only. Thousands of true men in the South were drawn to our standard by it, and hundreds of thousands in the North gave their lives in the belief that it would be carried out. It was made on the day after the first great battle of the war had been fought and lost. All patriotic and intelligent men then saw the necessity of giving such an assurance, and believed that without it the war would end in disaster to our cause. Having given that assurance in the extremity of our peril, the violation of it now in the day of our power, would be a rude rending of that good faith which holds the moral world together; our country would cease to have any claim upon the confidence of men. It would make the war not only a failure but a fraud. Being sincerely convinced that these views are correct, I would be unfaithful to my duty if I did not recommend the repeal of the acts of Congress which place ten of the Southern States under the domination of military masters.—If calm reflection shall satisfy a majority of your honorable bodies that the acts referred to are not only a violation of the national faith, but in direct conflict with the Constitution, I dare not permit myself to doubt that you will immediately strike them from the statute book. To demonstrate the unconstitutional character of those acts I need do no more than refer to their general provisions. It must be seen at once that they are not authorized to dictate what alterations shall be made in the Constitutions of the several States, to control the elections of State Legislators and State officers, members of Congress, and electors of President and Vice President, by arbitrarily declaring who shall vote and who shall be excluded from that privilege, to dissolve State Legislatures or prevent them from assembling; to dismiss judges and other civil functionaries of the States, and appoint others, without regard to State laws; to organize and operate all the political machinery of the States; to regulate the whole administration of their domestic and local affairs according to the mere will of strange and irresponsible agents sent among them for that purpose—these are powers not granted to the Federal Government or to any one of its branches. Not being granted, we violate them in the face of a positive interdict, for the Constitution forbids us to do whatever it does not affirmatively authorize either by express words or by clear implication. If the authority we desire to use does not come to us through the Constitution we can exercise it only by usurpation; and usurpation is the most dangerous of political crimes. By that crime, the enemies of free government in all ages have worked out their designs against public liberty and private right. It leads directly and immediately to the establishment of absolute rule; for undelegated power is always unlimited and unrestrained. The acts of Congress in question are not only objectionable for their assumption of ungranted power, but many of their provisions are in conflict with the direct prohibitions of the Constitution. The Constitution commands that a republican form of government shall be guaranteed to all the States, that no person shall be deprived of life, liberty or property without due process of law, arrested without a judicial warrant, or punished without a fair trial before an impartial jury, that the privilege of *habeas corpus* shall not be denied in time of peace, and that no bill of attainder shall be passed even against a single individual. Yet the system of measures established by these acts of Congress does totally subvert and destroy the form as well as the substance of republican government in the ten States to which they apply. It binds them hand and foot in absolute slavery and subjects them to a strange and hostile power, more unlimited and more likely to be abused than any other now known among civilized men. It tramples down all those rights in which the essence of liberty consists and which a free government is always most careful to protect. It denies the *habeas corpus* and the trial by jury. Personal freedom, property and life, if assailed by the passion, the prejudice or the rapacity of the ruler, have no security whatever. It has the effect of a bill of attainder or bill of pains and penalties not upon a few individuals, but upon whole masses, including the millions who inhabit the subject States, and even their unborn children.

These wrongs being expressly forbidden, cannot be constitutionally inflicted upon any portion of our people, no matter how they may have come within our jurisdiction, and no matter whether they live in States, Territories or districts. I have no desire to save from the proper and just consequences of their great crime those who engaged in rebellion against the Government. But as a mode of punishment, the measures under consideration are the most unreasonable that could be invented. Many of those people are perfectly innocent; many keep their fidelity to the Union untainted to the last; many were incapable of any legal offence; a large proportion even of the persons able to bear arms were forced into rebellion against their will, and of those who are guilty with their own consent, the degrees of guilt are as various as the shades of their character and temper. But these acts of Congress confound them all together, in one common doom. Indiscriminate vengeance upon classes, sects and parties, or upon whole communities, for offences committed by them against the Governments to which they owed obedience, was common in the barbarous ages of the world. But Christianity and civilization have made such progress that recourse to a punishment so cruel and unjust would meet with the condemnation of all unprejudiced and right-minded men.—The punitive justice of this age, and especially of this country, does not consist in stripping whole States of their liberties and reducing all their people, without distinction, to the condition of slavery. It deals separately with each individual, confines itself to the forms of law, and vindicates its own purity by an impartial examination of every case before a competent judicial tribunal. If this does not satisfy all our desires with regard to Southern Rebels, let us console ourselves by reflecting that a free Constitution, triumphant in war, and unbroken in peace, is worth far more to us and our children than the gratification of any present feeling. I am aware it is assumed that this system of government for the Southern States is not to be perpetual. It is true this Military Government is to be only provisional, but it is through this temporary evil that a greater evil is to be made perpetual.—If the guarntees of the Constitution can be broken, provisionally, to serve a temporary purpose, and in a part only of the country, we can destroy them everywhere and for all time. Arbitrary measures often change, but they generally change for the worse. It is the curse of despotism that it has no halting place. The intermitted exercise of its power brings no sense of security to its subjects, for they can never know what more they will be called to endure when its red right hand is armed to plague them again. Nor is it possible to conjecture how or where power, unrestrained by law, may seek its next victim. The States that are still free, may be enslaved at any moment, for, if the Constitution does not protect all, it protects none. It is manifestly and avowedly the object of these laws to confer upon negroes the privilege of voting and to disfranchise such a number of white citizens as will give the former a clear majority at all elections in the Southern States. This to the minds of some persons, is so important that a violation of the Constitution is justified as a means of bringing it about.

Negro Suffrage.

The morality is always false which excuses a wrong because it proposes to accomplish a desirable end. We are not permitted to do evil that good may come. But in this case the end itself is evil as well as the means. The subjugation of States to negro domination would be worse than the military despotism under which they are now suffering. It was believed beforehand that the people would endure any amount of military oppression for any length of time, rather than degrade themselves by subjection to the negro race. Therefore, they have been left without a choice. Negro suffrage was established by act of Congress, and the military officers were commanded to superintend the process of clothing the negro race with the political privileges torn from white men.

The blacks in the South are entitled to be well and humanely governed, and to have the protection of just laws for all their rights of person and property. If it were practicable at this time to give them a government exclusively their own, under which they might manage their own affairs in their own way, it would become a grave question whether we ought to do so, or whether common humanity would not require us to save them from themselves. But under the circumstances, this is only a speculative point. It is not proposed merely that they shall govern themselves, but that they shall rule the white race, make and administer State laws, elect Presidents and members of Congress, and shape to a greater or less extent the future destiny of the whole country. Would such a trust and power be safe in such hands? The peculiar qualities which should characterize any people who are fit to decide upon the management of public affairs for a great State have seldom been combined. It is the glory of white men to know that they have had these qualities in sufficient measure to build upon this continent a great political fabric and to preserve its stability for more than ninety years, while in every other part of the world all similar experiments have failed. But if anything can be proved by known facts, if all reasoning upon evidence is not abandoned, it must be acknowledged that in the progress of nations negroes have shown less capacity for government than any other race of people. No independent government of any form has ever been successful in their hands. On the contrary, wherever they have been left to their own devices they have shown a constant tendency to relapse into barbarism. In the Southern States, however, Congress has undertaken to confer upon them the privilege of the ballot. Just released from slavery, it may be doubted whether, as a class, they know more than their ancestors, how to organize and regulate civil society. Indeed, it is admitted that the blacks of the South are not only regardless of the rights of property, but so utterly ignorant of public affairs, that their voting can consist of nothing more than carrying a ballot to the place where they are directed to deposit it. I need not remind you that the exercise of the elective franchise is the highest attribute of an American citizen, and that, when guided by virtue, intelligence, patriotism, and a proper appreciation of our free institutions, it constitutes the true basis of a democratic form of government, in which the sovereign power is lodged in the body of the people; a trust artificially created, not for its own sake, but solely as a means of promoting the general welfare. Its influence for good must necessarily depend upon the elevated character and true allegiance of the elector. It ought, therefore, to be reposed in none except those who are fitted morally and mentally to administer it well; for, if conferred upon persons who do not justly estimate its value, and are indifferent as to its results, it will only serve as a means of placing power in the hands of the unprincipled and ambitious, and must eventuate in the complete destruction of that liberty of which it should be the most powerful conservator. I have, therefore, heretofore urged upon your attention the great danger to be apprehended from an untimely extension of the elective franchise to any new class in our country, especially when the large majority of that class, in wielding the power thus placed in their hands, cannot be expected correctly to comprehend the duties and responsibilities which pertain to suffrage. Yesterday, as it were, four millions of persons were held in a condition of slavery, that had existed for generations. To-day they are freemen, and are assumed by law to be citizens. It cannot be presumed, from their previous condition of servitude, that, as a class, they are as well informed as to the nature of our Government as the intelligent foreigner who makes our land the home of his choice. In the case of the latter, neither a residence of five years, and the knowledge of our institutions which it gives, nor attachment to the principles of the Constitution, are the only conditions upon which he can be admitted to citizenship. He must prove, in addition, a good moral character, and thus give reasonable ground for the belief that he will be faithful to the obligations which he assumes as a citizen of the Republic. Where a people, the source of all political power, speak, by their suffrages, through the ballot-box, it must be carefully guarded against the control of those who are corrupt in principle and enemies of free institutions, for it can only become to our political and social system a safe conductor of healthy popular sentiment when kept free from demoralizing influences. Controlled through fraud and usurpation, by the designing, anarchy and despotism must inevitably follow. In the hands of the patriotic and worthy our Government will be preserved upon the principles of the Constitution inherited from our fathers. It follows, therefore, that in admitting to the ballot-box a new class of voters not qualified for the exercise of the elective franchise, we weaken our system of government instead of adding to its strength and durability. I yield to no one in attachment to that rule of general suffrage which distinguishes our policy as a nation. But there is a limit, wisely observed hitherto, which makes the ballot a privilege and a trust, and which requires of some classes a time suitable for probation and preparation. To give it indiscriminately to a new class, wholly unprepared by previous habits and opportunities to perform the trust which it demands, is to degrade it and finally to destroy its power, for it may be safely assumed that no political truth is better established than that such indiscriminate and all embracing extension of popular suffrage must end at last in its overthrow and destruction.

I repeat the expression of my willingness to join in any plan within the scope of our constitutional authority, which promises to better the condition of the negroes in the South by encouraging them in industry, enlightening their minds, improving their morals, and giving protection to all their just rights as freedmen; but the transfer of our political inheritance to them would, in my opinion, be an abandonment of a duty which we owe alike to the memory of our fathers and the rights of our children. The plan of putting the Southern States wholly, and the General Government partially, into the hands of negroes, is proposed at a time peculiarly unpropitious. The foundations of society have been broken up by civil war; industry must be recognized; justice re-established; public credit maintained, and order brought out of confusion. To accomplish these ends would require all the wisdom and virtue of the great men who formed our institutions originally. I confidently believe that their descendants will be equal to the arduous task before them, but it is worse than madness to expect that the negroes will perform it for us. Certainly we ought not to ask their assistance until we despair of our own competency. The great difference between the two races in physical, mental and moral characteristics will prevent an amalgamation or fusion of them together in one homogeneous mass. If the inferior obtains the ascendancy over the other it will govern with reference only to its own interests, for it will recognize no common interest, and create such a tyranny as this continent has never yet witnessed. Already the negroes are influenced by promise of confiscation and plunder; they are taught to regard as an enemy every white man who has any respect for the rights of his own race. If this continues it must become worse and worse, until all order will be subverted, all industry cease, and the fertile fields of the South grow up into a wilderness. Of all the dangers which our nation has yet encountered, none are equal to those which must result from the success of the effort now making to Africanize the half of our country. I would not put considerations of money in competition with justice and right, but the expenses incident to reconstruction under the system adopted by Congress, aggravate what I regard as the intrinsic wrong of the measure itself. It has cost uncounted millions already, and if persisted in, will add largely to the weight of taxation already too oppressive to be borne without just complaint, and may finally reduce the Treasury of the nation to a condition of bankruptcy. We must not delude ourselves. It will require a strong standing army and probably more than two hundred millions of dollars per annum to maintain the supremacy of negro governments after they are established. The sum thus thrown away would, if properly used, form a sinking fund large enough to pay the whole national debt in less than fifteen years. It is vain to hope that negroes will maintain their ascendancy themselves. Without military power they are wholly incapable of holding in subjection the white people of the South. I submit to the judgment of Congress whether the public credit may not be injuriously affected by a system of measures like this. With our debt and the vast private interests which are complicated with it, we cannot be too cautious of a policy which might by possibility impair the confidence of the world in our Government. That confidence can only be retained by carefully inculcating the principles of justice and honor on the popular mind and by the most scrupulous fidelity to all our engagements of every sort. Any serious breach of the organic law, persisted in for a considerable time, cannot but create fears for the stability of our institutions. Habitual violation of prescribed rules, which we bind ourselves to observe, must demoralize the people; our only standard of civil duty being set at naught, the sheet-anchor of our political morality is lost, and the public conscience swings from its moorings and yields to every impulse of passion and interest. If we repudiate the Constitution, we will not be expected to care much for mere pecuniary obligations. The violation of such a pledge as we made on the 22d day of July, 1861, will assuredly diminish the market value of our other promises. Besides, if we now acknowledge that the national debt was created not to hold the States in the Union, as the taxpayers were led to suppose, but to expel them from it, and hand them over to be governed by negroes, the moral duty to pay it may seem much less clear. I say it may seem so, for I do not admit that this or any other argument in favor of repudiation can be entertained as sound. But its influence on some classes of minds may well be apprehended. The financial honor of a great commercial nation, largely indebted, and with a republican form of government, administered by agents of the popular choice, is a thing of such delicate texture, and the destruction of it would be followed by such unspeakable calamity, that every true patriot must desire to avoid whatever might expose it to the slightest danger. The great interests of the country require immediate relief from these enactments. Business in the South is paralyzed by a sense of general insecurity, by a terror of confiscation, and the dread of negro supremacy. The Southern trade, from which the North would have derived so great a profit under a government of law, still languishes, and can never be revived until it ceases to be fettered by the arbitary power which makes all its operations unsafe. That rich country—the richest in natural resources the world ever saw, is worse than lost if it be not soon placed under the protection of a free Constitution. Instead of being as it ought to be, a source of wealth and power, it will become an intolerable burden upon the rest of the nation. Another reason for retracing our steps will doubtless be seen by Congress in the late manifestations of public opinion upon this subject. We live in a country where the popular will always enforces obedience to itself sooner or later. It is in vain to think of opposing it with anything short of legal authority backed by overwhelming force. It cannot have escaped your attention that from the day on which Congress fairly and formally presented the proposition to govern the Southern States by military force, with a view to the ultimate establishment of negro supremacy, every expression of the general sentiment has been more or less adverse to it. The affections of this generation cannot be detached from the institutions of their ancestors; their determination to preserve the inheritance of free Government in their own hands, and transmit it undivided and unimpaired to their own posterity, is too strong to be successfully opposed. Every weaker passion will disappear before that love of liberty and law for which the American people are distinguished above all others in the world.

Duty of the President.

How far the duty of the President to preserve, protect and defend the Constitution requires him to go in opposing an unconstitutional act of Congress, is a very serious and important question on which I have deliberated much and felt extremely anxious to reach a proper conclusion. Where an act has been passed according to the forms of the Constitution by the supreme legislative authority, and is regularly enrolled among the public statutes of the country, Executive resistance to it, especially in times of high party excitement, would be likely to produce violent collision between the respective adherents of the two branches of the Government. This would be simply civil war, and civil war must be resorted to only as the last remedy for the worst of evils. Whatever might tend to provoke it should be most carefully avoided. A faithful and conscientious magistrate will concede very much to honest error, and something even to personal malice, before he will endanger the public peace; and he will not adopt forcible measures, or such as might lead to force, as long as those which are peaceable remain open to him or to his constituents. It is true that cases may occur in which the Executive would be compelled to stand on his own rights and maintain them regardless of all consequences, if Congress should pass an act which is not only in palpable conflict with the Constitution, but will certainly, if carried out, produce immediate and irreparable injury to the organic structure of the Government; and if there be neither judicial remedy for the wrongs it inflicts, nor power in the people to protect themselves without the official aid of their elected defender; if, for instance, the legislative department should pass an act, even through all the forms of law, to abolish a co-ordinate department of the Government in such a case the President must take the high responsibility of his office and save the life of the nation at all hazards. The so-called Reconstruction act, though as plainly unconstitutional as any that can be imagined, were not believed to be within the class last mentioned.—The people were not wholly disarmed of the power of self-defense. In all the Northern States they still held in their hands the sacred right of the ballot, and it was safe to believe that in due time they would come to the rescue of their own constitution. It gives me pleasure to add that the appeal to our common constituencies was not taken in vain, and that my confidence in their wisdom and virtue seems not to have been misplaced.

Revenue Frauds—Tenure of Office Bill.

It is well and publicly known that enormous frauds have been perpetrated on the Treasury and that colossal fortunes have been made at the public expense. This species of corruption has increased, is increasing, and if not diminished, will soon bring us into total ruin and disgrace. The public creditors and tax-payers are alike interested in an honest administration of the finances, and neither class will long endure the large-handed robberies of the recent past. For this discreditable state of things there are several causes. Some of the taxes are so laid as to present an irresistible temptation to evade payment; the great sums which officers may win by connivance at fraud, create a pressure which is more than the virtue of many can withstand, and there can be no doubt that the open disregard of constitutional obligations, assumed by some of the highest and most influential men in the country, has greatly weakened the moral sense of those who serve in subordinate places. The expenses of the United States, including interest on the public debt, are more than six times as much as they were seven years ago. To collect and disburse this vast amount requires careful supervision as well as systematic vigilance. The system, never perfected, was much disorganized by the Tenure of Office bill, which has almost destroyed official accountability. The President may be thoroughly convinced that an officer is incapable, dishonest or unfaithful to the Constitution, but under the law which I have named, the utmost he can do is to complain to the Senate and ask the privilege of supplying his place with a better man. If the Senate be regarded as personally or politically hostile to the President, it is natural, and not altogether unreasonable, for the officer to expect that it will take his place, and give him a triumph over his Executive superior. The officer has other chances of impunity, arising from accidental defects of evidence; the mode of investigating it, and the secrecy of the hearing.—It is not wonderful that official malfeasance should become bold in proportion as the delinquents learn to think themselves safe. I am entirely persuaded that under such a rule the President cannot perform the great duty assigned to him of seeing the laws faithfully executed, and that it disables him most especially from enforcing that rigid accountability which is necessary to the due execution of the revenue laws. The Constitution invests the President with authority to decide whether a removal should be made in any given case; the act of Congress declares in substance that he shall only accuse such as he supposes to be unworthy of their trust. The Constitution makes him sole judge in the premises, but the statute takes away his jurisdiction, transfers it to the Senate and leaves him nothing but the odious and sometimes impracticable duty of becoming a prosecutor. The prosecution is to be conducted before a tribunal whose members are not like him—responsible to the whole people, but to separate constituent bodies, and who may hear his accusation with great disfavor. The Senate is absolutely without any known standard of decision applicable to such a case. Its judgment cannot be anticipated, for it is not governed by any rule. The law does not define what shall be deemed good cause for removal, and it is impossible even to conjecture what may or may not be so considered by the Senate.—The nature of the subject forbids clear proof. If the charge be incapacity, what will support it? Fidelity to the Constitution may be understood or misunderstood in a thousand different ways, and by violent party men in violent party times, unfaithfulness to the Constitution may even come to be considered meritorious. If the officer be accused of dishonesty, how shall it be made out? Will it be inferred from acts unconnected with pulic duty, from private history, or from general reputation? or must the President await the commission of an actual misdemeanor in office? Shall he in the mean time risk the character and interest of the nation in the hands of men to whom he cannot give his confidence? Must he forbear his complaint until the mischief is done and cannot be prevented? If his zeal in the public service should impel him to anticipate the overt act, must he move at the peril of being tried himself for the offence of slandering his subordinates? In the present circumstances of the country some one must be held responsible for official delinquency of every kind. It is extremely difficult to say where that responsibility should be thrown, if it be not left where it has been placed by the Constitution. But all just men will admit that the President ought to be entirely relieved from such responsibility, if he cannot meet it, by reason of restrictions placed by law upon his action. The unrestricted power of removal from office is a very great one to be trusted, even to a magistrate chosen by the general suffrage of the whole people, and accountable directly to them for his acts; it is undoubtedly liable to abuse, and at some periods of our history perhaps has been abused. If it be thought desirable and Constitutional that it should be so limited as to make the President merely a common informer against other public agents, he should at least be permitted to act in that capacity before some open tribunal, independent of party politics, ready to investigate the merits of every case, furnished with the means of taking evidence, and bound to decide according to established rules. This would guarantee the safety of the accuser when he acts in good faith, and the same time secure the rights of the other party. I speak, of course, with all proper respect for the present Senate, but it does not seem to me that any legislative body can be so constituted as to insure its fitness for these functions. It is not the theory of this Government that public offices are the property of those who hold them. They are given merely as a trust for the public benefit, sometimes for a fixed period, sometimes during good behavior, but generally they are liable to be terminated at the pleasure of the appointing power which represents the collective majesty and speaks the will of the people. The forced retention in office of a single dishonest person may work great injury to the public interests. The danger to the public service comes not from the power to remove but from the power to appoint; therefore, it was that the framers of the constitution left the power of removal unrestricted, while they gave the Senate a right to reject all appointments which, in its opinion, were not fit to be made. A little reflection on this subject will probably satisfy all who have the good of the country at heart, that our best course is to take the Constitution for our guide, walk in the path marked out by the founders of the Republic, and obey the rules made sacred by the observance of our great predecessors.

The Finances and the Currency.

The present condition of our finances and circulating medium is one of which your early consideration is invited. The proportion which the currency of any country should bear to the whole value of the annual produce circulated by its means is a question upon which political economists have not agreed, nor can it be controlled by legislation, but must be left to the irrevocable laws which everywhere regulate commerce and trade. The circulating medium will ever irresistably flow to those points where it is in greatest demand. The law of supply and demand is as unerring as that which regulates the tides of the ocean; and indeed currency like the tides, has its ebbs and flows throughout the commercial world. At the beginning of the rebellion the bank note circulation of the country amounted to not much more than two hundred millions of dollars; now, the circulation of national bank notes and those known as legal tenders, is nearly seven hundred millions. While it is urged by some that this amount should be increased, others contend that a decided reduction is absolutely essential to the best interests of the country. In view of these diverse opinions, it may be well to ascertain the real value of our paper issues. When compared with a metalic or convertible currency for this purpose, let us inquire how much gold and silver could be purchased by the seven hundred millions of paper money now in circulation. Probably not more than half of the amount of the latter, showing that when our paper currency is compared with gold and silver, its commercial value is compressed into three hundred and fifty millions. This striking fact makes it the obvious duty of the Government, as early as it may be consistent with the principles of sound political economy, to take such measures as will enable the holders of its notes, and those of the national banks, to convert them without loss on specie or its eqnivalent. A reduction of our paper circulating medium need not necessarily follow. This, however, would depend upon the law of demand and supply, though it should be borne in mind that by making legal tender and bank notes convertible into coin or its equivalent, their present specie value in the hands of their holders would be enhanced one hundred per cent. Legislation for the accomplishment of a result so desirable is demanded by the highest public considerations. The Constitution contemplates that the circulating medium of the country shall be uniform in quality and value at the time of the formation of that instrument. The country had just emerged from the war of the Revolution, and was suffering from the effects of a redundant and worthless paper currency. The sages of that period were anxious to protect their posterity from the evils which they themselves had experienced. Hence in providing a circulating medium, they conferred upon Congress the power to coin money, and regulate the value thereof, at the same time prohibiting the States from making anything but gold and silver a tender in payment of debts. The anomalous condition of our currency is in striking contrast with that which was originally designed. Our circulation now embraces first, notes of the national banks, which are made receivable for all dues to the Government, excluding imports, and by all its creditors, excepting in payment of interest upon its bonds and the securities themselves; second, legal tender notes issued by the United States, and which the law requires shall be received as well in payment of all debts between citizens, as of all Government dues, excepting imports; and third, gold and silver coin.—By the operation of our present system of finance, however the metalic currency when collected is reserved only for one class of Government creditors, who, holding its bonds, semi-annually receive their interest in coin for the National Treasury. They are thus made to occupy an invidious position, which may be used to strengthen the arguments of those who would bring into disrepute the obligations of the nation. In the payment of all its debts the plighted faith of the Government should be inviolably maintained; but, while it acts with fidelity towards the bondholder who loanded his money, that the integrity of the Union might be preserved, it would at the same time, observe good faith with the great mass of the people who, having rescued the Union from the perils of rebellion, now bear the burdens of taxation that the Government may be able to fulfil its engagements. There is no reason which will be accepted as satisfactory by the people, why those who defend us on the land and protect us on the sea, the pensioners upon the gratitude of the nation, braving the scars and wounds received while in its service, the public servants in the various departments of the Government, the farmer who supplies the soldiers of the army and the sailors of the navy, the artisan who toils in the nation's workshops, or the machanics and laborers who build its edifices and construct its forts and vessels of war, should in payment of their just and hard earned dues receive depreciated paper, while another class of their countrymen, no more deserving are paid in coin of gold and silver. Equal and exact justice requires that all the creditors of the Government should be paid in a currency possessing a uniform value. This can only be accomplished by the restoration of the currency to the standard established by the Constitution, and by this means we would remove a discrimination which may, if it has not already done so, create prejudice that may become deep rooted and widespread, and imperil the national credit. The feasibility of making our currency correspond with the Constitutional standard may be seen by reference to a few facts derived from our commercial statistics. The production of precious metals in the United States from 1849 to 1857, inclusive, amounted to $579,000,000; from 1858 to 1860, inclusive, to $137,500,000, and from 1861 to 1867, inclusive, to $457,500,000, making the grand aggregate of products since 1849 $1,174,000,000. The amount of specie coined from 1849 to 1857, inclusive, was $439,000,000; from 1858 to 1860, inclusive, $152,000,000; and from 1861 to 1867, inclusive, $310,000,000, making total coinage since 1849, $874,000,000. From 1849 to 1857, inclusive, the exports of specie amounted to $271,000,000; from 1858 to 1860, inclusive, $148,000,000 and from 1861 to 1867, inclusive, it was, $322,000,000, making the aggregate of net exports since 1849, $741,000,000. There are in the Treasury $111,000,000 in coin, something more than $40,000,000 in circulation on the Pacific Coast, and a few millions in the national and other banks, in all about $160,000,000. This, however, taking into account the specie in the country prior to 1849, leaves more than three hundred millions of dollars which have not been ac-

(Continued on Fourth Page.)

Bedford Inquirer.

BEDFORD, PA., FRIDAY, DEC. 13, 1867

CONTRACTION.

The House decided in favor of suspending the further contraction of the currency by the decisive vote of 127 to 25. The Senate is said to favor still further contraction and will most likely refuse to concur in the action of the House. We hope, now that the impeachment question is disposed of, that our Congressmen and especially Senators will give their serious attention to the finances of the nation. If we are to have continued contraction and half the gold in the country hoarded in the United States Treasury, without an effort to resume specie payments, business may as well be suspended, until our Legislators gain sense enough to understand that the business of the country cannot be carried on without some kind of a circulating medium. With a less amount of currency than there was in circulation before the war, the present premium on gold cannot be the result of expansion, therefore the remedy will never be found in contraction. With the confidence at present existing in our government securities and currency, and over $100,000,000 of gold in the Treasury and scarcely any foreign demand we believe that if the Secretary had the confidence to give notice that he would resume specie payments on the first of March next, he could do so without being called upon to pay out half the gold now lying idle in the Treasury. We are satisfied with our present currency and believe that time itself, without legislative aid, will gradually bring down the present high prices and bring us safely to specie payments. But as many of the people, and those who have charge of the national finances are anxious for a speedy resumption, we would like to see some practical evidence of common sense in their action and sincerity in their professions. Since the currency has been reduced to a less volume than before the war, they should accept the fact and declare themselves ready to resume or frankly acknowledge either, their lack of courage to carry out their doctrine, or the fallacy of their theory.

THE reduction of the tax on raw cotton is exciting considerable attention at present. The feeling in Congress is in favor of a heavy reduction, or perhaps a total abolition, of the present tax of two and a half cents per pound on the next year's crop, and such action would doubtless be approved by the country at large, if the condition of the national finances will admit of a general reduction of the internal Revenue taxes on raw material. Taking advantage of the feeling of Congress and public sentiment, the speculators, into whose hands the cotton crop of the present year has already passed, are making a desperate effort to have the present crop included in whatever legislation is had upon the cotton tax. The tax on this years crop amounts to the neat little sum of $24,769,078,80 all of which the speculators expect to divide among themselves if they succeed in getting the tax remitted for the present year. With such inducements a heavy pressure is likely to be brought upon the weak-kneed members of Congress on this subject. Let the people keep a sharp eye on their representatives and mark every man who in any way countenances the repeal of the tax on the present year's cotton crop.

THE FREE RAILROAD LAW AND THE NEXT LEGISLATURE.

The following article is from the Pittsburg *Commercial* of Nov. 30th, 1867. We are not prepared to endorse it as we are under the impression that Mr. Davis has been in the interest of the Central all his life:

A short time since in referring to the failures and disappointments which the advocates of a Free Railroad Law have experienced, we had occasion to say that they were due principally to unfriendly Railroad Committees in the Legislature. This fact has given to the canvass for the Speakership of the popular branch of the Legislature special interest, and drawn from the Hon. E. W. DAVIS, the most prominent candidate for the position, the following distinct and satisfactory pledge, in reply to a letter from Col. S. M. JACKSON, the member from Armstrong county:

PITTSBURGH, November 15, 1867.

DEAR SIR: In reply to your note of yesterday, I have only to say: I am in favor of a liberal free railroad law. I consider the Republican party positively pledged in favor of the measure; by the action of the Williamsport Convention of June last.

If elected Speaker of the House of Representatives. I shall so constitute the Committees as to facilitate the speedy passage of a genuine, liberal and untrammeled general railroad law.

Yours, most truly, E. W. DAVIS.
Hon. S. M. Jackson.

In publishing the above the Armstrong *Republican* takes occasion to make the following remarks:

Western Pennsylvania is deeply interested in this matter, and it is the duty of every Western member to rally to the support of Mr. Davis, who most positively pledges himself so to arrange the committee as to facilitate the passage of a Free Railroad Law. He is the only candidate for the office of Speaker who has thus identified himself with the interests of the West, and the West, if true to her interests, will give him a hearty support. Besides Mr. Davis is a gentleman of ability and his long legislative experience eminently fits him for the position. A native of Western Pennsylvania, he has the right to expect and will receive, we trust, the support of the entire delegation.

THE PUBLIC DEBT.

Statement of Secretary McCulloch.—The Total Debt $2,501,205,751 75.

WASHINGTON, December 7.—The following is the statement of the public debt:

Total bearing coin interest	$1,840,367,891 80.
Total bearing currency interest	379,292,460 20
Matured debt not presented for payment	14,178,363 83.
Debt bearing no interest	405,543,857 05.
Total debt	$2,639,382,572 88.
Amount in Treasury, coin	$100,690,645 69.
Currency	37,486,175 24.
Total	138,176,820 93.
Debt less cash in Treasury	$2,501,205,751 75.

As we predicted last week Congress backed squarely down from the impeachment of the President by a decisive vote. This will immortalize the "Chief of Sinners" and make him the candidate of the Copperhead Party for President. Well, in such an event the people, we anticipate, will show more backbone than Congress.

CONGRESSIONAL.

MONDAY,—Nov. 25—Senate, received a petition from citizens of Massachusetts asking that equal suffrage be extended to all persons, male and female, in the District of Columbia. A resolution providing that the act to provide increased revenue from imported wool and for other purposes, approved March 2, 1867, shall not apply to any articles of merchandise therein mentioned which were actually imported into the United States on the 2d, 3d and 4th of March, 1867, was adopted. A resolution to grant the use of the Senate Chamber to the Rev. Newman Hall caused considerable discussion, and was finally lost. A resolution instructing the Committee on Millitary Affairs to inquire into the expediency of an immediate reduction of the military forces of the United States was adopted. Adjourned.

In the House a bill to prohibit the further reduction of the currency was introduced, and referred to the Committee on Ways and Means. The credentials of J. S. Golladay, of the Third District of Kentucky, vice Hise, deceased, were presented and, referred to the Committee on Elections. Under the call of States for bills and joint resolutions, a large number upon various subjects were introduced, and were referred to the appropriate committees. The resolution in reference to the treatment of naturalized American citizens in Great Britain, and calling for the impeachment of Minister Adams, was taken up, and was referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs. A resolution directing that hereafter no select committees shall be authorized to send for persons and papers, to examine witnesses, or to travel at the public expense, without further order of the House, was adopted. Mr. Boutwell presented the report of the majority of the Judiciary Committee relative to the impeachment of the President, which closed with a resolution "that Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, be impeached for high crimes and misdemeanors." Mr. Wilson presented a minority report on behalf of himself and Mr. Woodbridge, and Mr. Marshall submitted the views of himself and Mr. Eldridge. The reports were ordered to be printed, and the subject was make the special order for Wednesday of next week.

TUESDAY 26,—SENATE,—A memorial was presented for the retention of Generals Sickles and Howard in the army, and a bill providing that the Assistant Attorney General shall be confirmed by the Senate. A resolution was adopted calling on the President for the correspondence with Mr. Motley, United States Minister at Vienna, respecting his removal. A resolution to adjourn Congress next Monday, *sine die*, was discussed, and adopted and the Senate adjourned.

In the House a resolution calling on General Grant for all correspondence addressed to him respecting the removal of Secretary Stanton and General Sheridan; for all correspondence or orders showing the condition of the Fifth Military District before the passage of the Reconstruction act, the recommendations made, and the action on such recommendations. The Committee on Military Affairs were directed to consider the expediency of paying the army fortnightly, and the Committee on the Freedmen's Bureau to report why that department should be continued longer than provided by law. The Committee on Commerce were instructed to see what legislation is needed to dispose of the fines received for violations of customs dues. The Committee on Ways and Means were directed to consider the expediency of equalizing taxation by taxing United States bonds one per cent. The Committee on Public Lands were directed to consider the amending of the Homestead law of 1862 so as to make all further sales of public lands conditional on their settlement and improvment. A resolution instructing the Committee on Banks and Currency to report a bill for withdrawing the national bank currency from circulation and for supplying its place with greenbacks was adopted. A resolution was adopted directing the Committee on Ways and Means to consider a change in the laws so as to stop the contraction of the currency, to reduce the liquor tax and provide for its cheaper collection, repeal the cotton tax, and adapt taxation to paying the expenses of government and the interest on the debt. The concurrent resolution for adjournment next Monday was adopted. A bill giving pensions to the soldiers of 1812 was referred. In Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union, Mr. Blaine discussed the policy of paying the five-twenty bonds with greenbacks, and said that it was illegal, unfair and dishonorable. Messrs. Brooks and Butler replied and the House adjourned.

WEDNESDAY 27. SENATE.—Adopted a resolution asking the Secretary of War for copies of the papers bearing on Fitz John Porter's discharge from the army for misconduct, and asking for a review of his case. After a session of ten minutes the Senate adjourned to Friday noon.

In the House of Representatives it was agreed to adjourn from Wednesday to the next Monday. Communications were received from the Senate, and Bills to light the streets of Washington with gas, and to change the name of S. C. Barney, were referred, as was a bill extending the act for the relief of certain drafted men. The House then went into Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union, and General Butler continued his financial argument. A bill establishing a uniform time for holding elections for Congress was referred, and the House adjourned to Saturday noon.

FRIDAY 29.—SENATE,—A petition from citizens of Wilmington, Del., in favor of woman suffrage in the District of Columbia was received. Several bills were introduced, and were referred to appropriate committees. A resolution was passed continuing to the next session all business before the Senate at the close of this session. An Executive session was held. Adjourned.

MONDAY Dec. 2.—In the Senate after two or three petitions had been presented and referred to Committees, the President *pro tem.* announced the close of the first session of the Fortieth Congress, and immediately called the second. The House of Representatives was duly notified and a Committee was appointed to wait on the President. It was ordered that hereafter the Senate meet at 12 M. Several bills and resolutions were presented and laid on the table. The Senate then adjourned.

The House convened at 10:30 o'clock. The Committee on Banking and Currency was instructed to inquire into the expediency of so changing the laws in respect to the taxation of National Bank stock as to permit all stock owned in the State where the bank is located to be assessed and paid in the city or town where the stockholder resides. At 12 o'clock the Speaker announcad the adjournment of the first session, and immediately called the second to order. Mr. Robinson introduced a resolution impeaching W. B. West, United States Consul at Dublin, for his treatment of American prisoners charged with Fenianism. Mr. Robinson and Mr. Judd addressed the House on the subject, after which the House adjourned.

TUESDAY Dec. 3.—After calling the roll it was ordered on motion of Mr. Buckalew. that the word "honorable" be stricken from before the names of Senators. The Standing Committees were then announced by the Clerk. The Secretary of the Treasury was instructed to report the amount of taxes collected from National Banks by the several States, the amount of bonds deposited by them with the Government, the amount of interest paid annually thereon in gold, and their value in legal tenders. The President's Message was received and read, after which the Senate adjourned.

In the House a resolution directing the Committee on Ways and Means to inquire into the expediency of so amending the Revenue laws as to assess the tax on whisky according to the capacity of the still, was adopted. The President's message having been received, Mr. Schenck made some remarks relative to its having been published in the newspapers previous to its delivery in Coagress, and thought such proceeding disrespectful toward Congress. The message was then read, and after some further debate, was referred to the Committee of the Whole. Mr. Schenck introduced a bill abolishing the tax on cotton grown after the year 1867, A lengthly debate followed, but without having reached definite action, the House adjourned.

WEDNESDAY Dec. 4. In the Senate a resolution was adopted calling upon the President to furnish copies of any correspondence in his possession relative to the claims which the Governments of Great Britain and the United States have upon each other. Considerable debate was elicited by the introduction by Mr. Drake of a joint resolution declaring that the President had, in his Message, transcended his Constitutional prerogatives by declaring that the Reconstruction Acts passed by Congress were unconstitutional: the resolution was laid on the table and ordered printed. Mr. Edmund's bill pledging payment of the Government indebtedness in coin was debated alength, but without coming to a vote the Senate went into executive session and soon after adjourned.

In the House a resolution was adopted directing the Secretary of the Treasury to report the amount of funds which remained on deposit in the National Banks on the first of each month, from the 30th June, 1866, to the 31st October, 1867. The bill abolishing the internal revenue tax on cotton grown after the year 1867 was, after a lengthy debate, agreed to. Several Executive communications were presented after which the House adjourned.

GENERAL NEWS ITEMS.

THERE is no doubt of the triumph of the Republican party in South Carolina.

GOV. GEARY has pardoned W. M. ALLISON and W. W. DAVIS, recently convicted of libel in the Dauphin county Court.

JOHN. HOFFMAN, (Democrat,) was re-elected Mayor of New York city, by a plurality of votes.

A majority of the Indian Commission are opposed to the transfer of the Indian Bureau to the War Department.

IT is estimated that a million of children meet weekly in the Methodist Sunday Schools in this country.

HAY was selling at six cents a pound—one hundred and twenty dollars a ton—at Cheyenne City, Dakota, on the 26th ult.

THE Lutheran Protestants number 13,000,000 in the Old World, and in this country, 1,768 ministers, 351,800 members, and 3 11 churches.

A MAN in Detroit is under a wager of $1,000 to walk for seventy-two consecutive hours with the exception of five minutes in each twenty-four hours of the seventy-two.

PRESIDENT JOHNSON made a speech to a party of serenaders during which he actually omitted to refer to the Constitution or the flag. Where's Jerrie Black?

THE House Committee on Foreign Affairs are unanimously of the opinion that additional legislation is necessary for the protection of Americans traveling abroad.

ADVICES from St. Thomas state that the people have voted in favor of annexation to the United States. The English mail station at St. Thomas has been changed to Jamaica.

DURING the Taeping war over one hundred million men perished by slaughter and starvation. Quite enough to make a very complete set of China, we should think.

To the above we will add that Col. DAVIS has made to us and others equally distinct and satisfactory declarations, and we have no reason to suppose that his pledges will not be fully redeemed.

THE Mexican newspapers have agreed to use all that refined eloquence for which they are so well known in attacking Minister Romero for his late conduct of affairs in the United States.

IN the three days preceding November 26th, snow fell at Cheyenne City sufficiently deep to afford good sleighing. The citizens, however, having no sleighs, had to find other modes of conveyance, or foot it.

DICKENS's reading of the death of Little Paul Dombey is by far the most effective of his recitations, as those who have heard it will testify. He moves his whole audience to tears by his exquisite pathos.

UNDER the tenure-of-office law according to the ruling of the Senate of Friday last, the President has to the 21st inst., within which to send to that body an account of his action in the Stanton and other cases.

KRUPP, of Essen, Prussia, has orders on hand for guns to the aggregate number of 2,200, and the total value of $3,000,000. Krupp has now turned out altogether 3,500 steel guns of the value of $5,250,000.

A COLORED MAN named John T. Cartine, at one time a messenger in the House of Representatives, and a native of Washington, has been elected a delegate to the Convention of Georgia, soon to assemble.

SIX petitions were introduced in Congress at its present session, from 561 citizens of Berks county, praying that the right of the elective franchise be conferred on the black man.

GEN. GRANT is determined to muster out all the forces now connected with the regular army which are of no use to the service.—Anything practiced for economy's sake will be sustained by the people.

THE National Banking Law is to be revised, amended, and if possible improved, at the present session of Congress. It is the judgment of bank examiners that this act should be made more efficient in its operation.

THE Atlanta, Georgia, *Watchman*, tells of a most extraordinary yield of corn—two hundred bushels and twelve quarts from one acre. It was raised in Richland District, South Carolina, by Dr. Parker.

THE Mexican Congress is not an amicable body, when it does meet, which is not often. At its last meeting there was barely a quorum, and even those few men who were there made themselves disagreeable to each other.

IT is said that at least half a million of dollars have been invested in business of various kinds in Harrisburg, within the last eighteen months. This has been done in the enlargement of old and the starting of new enterprises.

THE New York *Journal of Commerce* says that it has been noticed that poultry this season will not fatten, and the suggestion has been made that the fact is indicative of a mild winter, the birds not requiring the amount of carbon needful in severe winters

THERE are bulls in Portugal, as well as in Ireland. The Mayor of Estremadura, offering a reward for the recovery of the remains of a drowned man, enumerated among the recognizable marks that the lamented had a "marked impediment in his speech."

DURING the removal of goods from the Paris exhibition, an Italian called on his comrades to assist him in moving an immense cheese, but on trial it was found that only the shell was left, a colony of rats having wholly devoured the interior.

THE following letter, *verbatim et literatim*, as printed, was sent to the office of a Leavenworth paper, and "speaks for itself:"

KIKAPOO, nov. 25, 1867.—DERE ZUR: Will you pleze Inform me weather nigger suphrage Was carried at The late lection. If sech ignrant peepul is to voat I want to leav this God fursaking State, and go back to Suthern illinois. Yeurs Trooly.

THE Cheyenne *Argus* of the 30th ult., has the following, which would have sounded somewhat oddly a dozen years ago: The regular train will wait a half hour this morning for the China and Japan mail. If it does not arrive then a special train will carry it through.

THE richest man in Kentucky, Robert A. Alexander, a Scotchman by birth, died at his residence in Woodford county, of that State, last Monday. Mr. Alexander was distinguished as one of the most prominent and successful stock-raisers in the West.

THE partial Democratic success in Ohio has induced the notorious Dr. Olds to revive his suit against Ex-Governor Todd, who had him arrested for treasonable opposition to the war. Dr. Olds was, for a brief period confined in Fort Lafayette. He claims modest damages in the sum of $100,000.

A Salt Lake correspondent, under date of the 20th ult., says that fifty houses and several mills are erected at the Sweetwater mines, near Wind River mountains. The ledges are gold bearing, and from one to twenty feet wide. Wood and water are abundant. The Indians are hostile and prospectors have to go in large parties. No one is allowed to make claims except for himself.

THE Cleveland *Herald* says that the road by which Weston entered that city looks as though an army had passed over it. "Buggies, minus a wheel or a shaft; pieces of harness, hats and caps are strewn along this road in endless confusion. It is estimated that the damage to buggies alone will amount to $1000."

SURRATT, one of the assassins of President Lincoln is to be tried again at the session of the criminal court at Washington city, which commences on Monday. Correspondents from Washington seem to be of the opinion that he will not be tried again. Nevertheless it is alleged by certain well informed lawyers that the trial will certainly take place.

CHARLES DICKENS is to furnish an original story entitled "George Silverman's Explanation," to run through three or four numbers of the Atlantic Monthly. Dr. Haynes, the Arctic Voyager, is also to contribute a series of papers on "Life in Greenland and the Arctic Regions," similar in character to "Dr. Moltke.."

AN English officer, who has been making explorations on the site of Solomon's temple at Jerusalem, has discovered that the south wall of the sacred enclosure which contained the temple is buried for more than half its depth beneath an accumulation of rubbish, and that its actual dimensions are 1,000 feet in length and 150 feet in height.

ATTORNEY GENERAL STANBERY refuses to interfere in the case of John C. Braine, the alleged Chesapeake pirate, now, confined in the King's County, New York, Penitentiary, and who claims to be included in the terms granted to rebels at the surrender. Mr. Stanbery suggests that a jury determine his connection with the Confederate service.

MR. WILSON has introduced a bill in the Senate which he intends to press to a speedy passage, declaring that a majority of the votes cast shall be sufficient to call a convention in the South under the bill of last spring. A majority of votes registered is required, and the Republicans fear that under this provision the conventions will be defeated in some of the States.

IT is said official information has been received to the effect that a convention in South Carolina is probably called, notwithstanding the apparant failure at first indicated. Returns from the interior show that a larger vote was polled in the upper counties than on the sea coast. The convention in North Carolina will probably be fixed for the early part of January, and that for South Carolina somewhat later in the same month.

THE undersigned, Auditor to distribute the balance in hands of John Major, administrator of Alexander Warsing, late of Broad Top township, Bedford county, deceased, will sit for the purposes of his appointment at his Office in Bedford, on Monday, the 23rd of December, 1867, at the hour of 1 o'clock, P. M. Then and where all interested can attend. J. T. KEAGY, *Auditor.*
dec6-3w

RATIONS COMMUTED.—*Heirs of deceased prisoners entitled to Commutation of Rations.*—The heirs of prisoners who died in any of the Southern prisons are entitled to recover Commutation for Rations provided by an Act of Congress approved March 2d, 1867. Widows, children and parents who are entitled to Ration money can procure it by applying to
DURBORROW & LUTZ.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE
The subscriber offers at private sale, a good two story Log House containing four good rooms, and a lot of ground of about one-third of an acre, enclosed with a board fence. The property is situated within one mile of Bedford, and would make a desirable home for a laboring man or mechanic. Price $350. J. G. BRIDAHAM.
November 29, 1867-tf

ADMINISTRATORS' NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given that letters of Administration with the Will annexed, have been granted to the undersigned on the estate of John Amos, late of Bedford township, deceased, that all persons indebted to said estate are notified and required to make payment immediately, and those having claims may present them duly authenticated for settlement. J. R. AMOS,
Nov. 29, 1867.-6w L. R. AMOS.
Residing in Bedford, township.

S. A. STERRETT, M. D., OCULIST, No. 277 Penn Street, Pittsburg, Pa. Removes Cataract by a new operation, causing but slight pain.

Mrs. Asheom, of Bedford county, having cataract forty years on one eye and ten years on the other, causing total blindness, Dr. Sterrett removed the cataracts so that she with either eye, can read the finest print without glasses. Mrs. Charleston, also from Bedford, six years entirely blind from cataract, a few days ago, had the cataract removed and again sees to read. dec6w4

PUBLIC SALE
OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.
By virtue of an order of the Orphans Court of Bedford County, the undersigned Administrator of the Estate of Samuel Burket, late of Union township, deceased, will offer for sale on the premises,

On Friday, December 20th, 1867,
at 10 o'clock A. M.

the following described real estate to wit: A splendid farm, being the mansion tract of said deceased, containing 135 acres more or less, about 65 acres of which are cleared, under fence and in a high state of cultivation, the balance well timbered, and having erected thereon a two story weather-board house, a good barn, spring house, and other out-buildings. There is also a Still House on the premises. This tract is well watered, has a good orchard, and is very desirable. Terms made known on day of sale. A. J. BURKET,
nov29-4w *Administrator.*

FOR SALE OR TRADE.
Two lots in the City of Omaha Nebraska.
Two tracts of 160 acres each within three miles of a depot on the Pacific Rail Road back of Omaha.
First tract of bottom lands timbered and prarie two miles from Omaha City.
One third of 7,000 acres in Fulton County Pa., including valuable Ore, mineral and timber lands near Fort Littleton.
Over 4,000 acres of valuable ore, coal and timber lands in West Virginia.
ALSO, A lot of ground (about one acre) at Willow Tree, in Snake Spring Township, on Chambersburg and Bedford Turnpike, three miles East of Bedford, with frame dwelling house, cooper shop, stable, &c. thereon erected.
ALSO, Twenty-five one acre lots, adjoining the Borough of Bedford, with lime stone rock for kiln or quarry on the upper end of each.
Also, 320 acres of land in Woodbury co., Iowa.
O. E. SHANNON,
June 21,-tf Bedford, Penna.

BLOODY RUN
MARBLE WORKS.
R. H. SIPES having established a manufactory of Monuments, Tomb-stones, Table-Tops, Counter-slabs, &c., at Bloody Run, Bedford co., Pa. and having on hand a well selected stock of foreign and American Marble, is prepared to fill all orders promptly and do work in a neat and workmanlike style, and on the most reasonable terms All work warranted, and jobs delivered to all parts of this and adjoining counties without extra charge. apl19:1y.

CASH BUYERS TAKE NOTICE
AND
SAVE YOUR GREENBACKS!

NEW FALL AND WINTER GOODS!
JUST RECEIVED, AT
GREATLY REDUCED PRICES!
AT J. M. SHOEMAKER'S STORE.

Having just returned from the East, we are now opening a Large Stock of FALL and WINTER GOODS, which have been bought for Cash at New Prices, and will be sold CHEAP. This being the only FULL STOCK of Goods brought to Bedford this season, persons will be able to suit themselves better in Style, Quality and Price than at any other store in Bedford.

The following comprise a few of our prices, viz:

CALICOES:
10, 12, 14, 15, 16, and the best at 18.
MUSLINS:
10, 12, 15, 16, 18, 20, and the best at 22.
ALL WOOL FLANNELS from 40 cts. up.
FRENCH MERINOES, ALL WOOL DELAINES, COBURGS, &c.
Men's wear, CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, SATINETTS, JEANS, &c.
BOOTS & SHOES—In this article we have a very extensive assortment for Ladies, Misses, Children, Men and Boys, at all prices.
HATS—A large assortment of Men's and Boy's Hats.
CLOTHING—Men and Boy's Coats, Pants, and Vests, all sizes and prices.
PAPER COLLARS—Shakespeare, Lockwood, Linen-lined, &c.
COTTON CHAIN—Single and double, white and colored.
GROCERIES—Coffee, Sugar, Syrups, Green and Black Teas, Spices, of all kinds, Dye Stuffs, &c.
LEATHER—Sole Leather, French and City Calr Skins, Upper Leather and Kip, Linings, &c. &c.

We will sell Goods on the same Terms that we have been for the last three months,
CASH OR NOTE
with interest from date. No bad debts contracted, and no extra charges to good paying customers to make up losses on bad paying customers, or customers that never pay. Cash buyers always get the best Bargains, and their account is always settled up.

N. B. **10 per cent. saved** by buying your goods at
J. M. SHOEMAKER'S,
Cash and Produce Store,
No. 1, ANDERSONS' ROW.
June 28, 1867-6m

DENTISTRY! DENTISTRY!
A BEAUTIFUL SET OF TEETH FOR TEN DOLLARS!
DR. H. VIRGIL PORTER,
(LATE OF NEW YORK CITY,)
DENTIST,
Would respectfully inform his numerous friends and the public generally, that he has located permanently in BLOODY RUN, where he may be found at all times prepared to insert from one tooth to a full set of his BEAUTIFUL ARTIFICIAL TEETH on new and improved atmospheric principles.
The *TRIUMPH OF MECHANICAL DENTISTRY RUBBER* for the basis of artificial teeth.
This discovery which has met with such universal approval throughout this and other countries, has seemingly placed *ARTIFICIAL TEETH* at the disposal of all who require them. *DR. PORTER* is now inserting the most *BEAUTIFUL* and *DURABLE* at prices ranging from
TEN TO EIGHTEEN DOLLARS!
per set. Temporary sets inserted if desired. All operation warranted.
☞ Teeth extracted without pain by the use of *NITROUS OXIDE* or *LAUGHING GAS.*
This is no humbug, but a positive fact. Gas administered to each every day. As the Gas administered by Dr. Porter is prepared in accordance with the purifying method of Dr. Strong, of New Haven, Ct., and Prof. Siliman (late Professor of Chemistry in Yale College) he has no hesitation in asserting that it is attended with no danger whatever. Persons desiring the services of a Dentist would promote their own interest by calling upon Dr. Porter, as he is determined to spare no effort to please the most fastidious. Dr. Porter's mode of operating will at all times be of the mildest character, avoiding the infliction of the slightest unnecessary pain, and carefully adapted to the age, constitution, health and nervous condition of the patient.
☞ Special attention is invited to Dr. Porter's scientific method of preserving decayed and aching teeth. Teeth blackened and diseased, cleansed to appear beautiful and white.
H. VIRGIL PORTER, DENTIST.
Bloody Run, Penn'a., March 28, 1867.-1y.

GIRARD
LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,
OF PHILADELPHIA.
CAPITAL AND ASSETS, JANUARY 1, 1867,
$2,455,355 56.
Mutual Insurance Combined with the Security of a Capital.
The Girard Life Insurance Company was chartered in 1826, and is therefore one of the oldest, as well as most substantial companies in the United States. It effects insurance for the whole of Life; upon the nonforfeitable or ten year plan, or for any term of years. It also issues Endowment Policies.
Premiums may be paid Yearly, Semi-annually or Quarterly.
All the insured for whole of life, (including those on the ten year plan,) *participate in the profits of the company.*
Those insuring in the Girard may always rest assured that their best interests will be protected. All whole of Life Policies of several years standing, are purchassble by the company, or may be commuted into a policy for a smaller amount, without any thing more to pay—therefore the insured need not fear a loss in case they are not able, after several years payments, to keep up their policies.
Bonusses or additions to policies are made every five years, without any increase in the premium.
Its profits are absolute. Its premiums moderate. Its privileges liberal. It has paid many losses, and has never contested a claim.
For books and circulars, free of charge, send to the Home office, No. 408 CHESTNUT St., Phil a. Or to any of its agents.
THOMAS RIDGWAY, Pres.
JOHN F. JAMES, Actuary.
ORRIN ROGERS, General Agent.
323 Walnut Street, (up stairs.)
J. T. KEAGY, Agent,
mar15:1yr Bedford, Pa.

A LUABLE TRACTS OF
LAND FOR SALE.
The subscribers offer at private sale the following valuable tracts of land, viz:
No. 1. The undivided half of a tract of land, containing 227 acres, situate on the south-east side of the Broad Top Mountain, lying partly in Bedford and partly in Fulton county, and adjoining lands of Samuel Danner, James Brinhurst and Wishart's heirs. TWO VEINS OF COAL, one 5½ feet, the other 6½ feet in depth have been discovered on this tract.
No. 2. A tract of 230 acres near the above, adjoining the same lands, and supposed to contain the same veins of coal.
No. 3. A tract of 400 acres, within two and a half miles of the above tracts, lying on the North side of the Harbor across the mountain, well timbered with oak and pine.
May 3,-tf. DURBORROW & LUTZ.

A SPLENDID FARM FOR SALE
WITHIN A FEW MILES OF BEDFORD!
The subscribers will sell, at private sale, all that
SPLENDID FARM.
situate in Pleasant Valley, Bedford township, five miles from Bedford, now in the occupancy of William H. Nycum, containing **10 ACRES,** more or less, about **Sixty Acres cleared** and under excellent fence, 18 acres of bottom meadow and the balance well timbered, with a splendid DOUBLE DWELLING HOUSE, Barn, and other out-buildings. A well of excellent water near the door; also, a good young Orchard.
This is an excellent opportunity to procure a GOOD FARM near Bedford, convenient to Churches and good Schools.
PRICE $30 PER ACRE.
DURBORROW & LUTZ,
July 19:tf Real Estate Agents.

BLOODY RUN STILL AHEAD!
FRESH ARRIVAL OF
FALL & WINTER GOODS.
AT
BLAKE'S CHEAP CASH STORE.
CALL AND EXAMINE THE STOCK.

Hats,	Bonnets,
Ribbons,	Flowers,
Ornaments,	Millinery Goods,
Embroideries,	Handkerchiefs,
Trimmings,	Buttons,
Hosiery,	Gloves,

Notions,
Fancy Goods, Ladies' and Childrens' Shoes, Groceries and Dry Goods, a full assortment of Confectionaries, &c. &c. Also, just received, a large stock of
READY-MADE CLOTHING,
which is being sold at wholesale prices.
MILLINERY WORK DONE TO ORDER.
Thankful for former liberal patronage, we hope to be able to merit a continuance of the same. Please call and see our new stock, and remember our terms are CASH.
CHARLES BLAKE.
Bloody Run, Sept. 27:3m.

HARDWARE.
A NEW HAND AT THE
BELLOWS
AT THE OLD STAND OF BLYMYER & SON.
The undersigned having purchased, the entire stock of G. BLYMYER & SON, and having added thereto by
FRESH PURCHASES
in the East. Respectfully announces to the public that he is now prepared to sell at lowest
CASH PRICES,
or approved COUNTRY PRODUCE.
Everything in the Hardware line, such as
CARPENTERS', JOINERS', CABINET AND SHOEMAKER TOOLS, AND FINDINGS,
CROSS CUT AND SAW MILL SAWS,
GRIND STONES, AND FIXTURES,
SADDLERY of all kinds,
NAILS,
by the kegg or pound,
WAGON, FIRE, STRAP IRON,
NAIL ROD, DOUBLE AND SINGLE
SHEAR, BLISTER AND CAST STEEL,
HORSE SHOES, by the kegg or small quantities,
DOUBLE AND SINGLE BITTED AXES,
CUTLERY OF EVERY DESCRIPTION
KNIVES AND FORKS, very cheap,
the very best POCKET KNIVES,
PORTMONIES AND POCKET BOOKS,
SILVER TEA AND TABLE
SPOONS in setts.
BRITAINIA WARE
in setts, trays, &c.
PAINTS, OILS, AND
VARNISHES,
Window Glass, all sizes, Lamps and Lamp Chimneys, Wooden and Willow Ware, Wash Boards Churns, Manilla Rope, Halter' Bed-Cords, and Twine, Brushes of every description, Shoe Blacking, Shovels and Forks, Grain Shovels, Chains of all kinds, Sausage Cutters and Stuffers, Sole and Kip Leather, &c. Also,
VERY BEST FRENCH CALF SKINS,
Buffalo Robes, and a general variety of goods kept in a first class Hardware store.
Our object shall be to be governed by the golden rule, "to do unto others as you wish to be done by," we intend to sell at fair rates, and by fair dealing hope to merit a continuence of the patronage bestowed upon BLYMYER & SON.
THOMAS M. LYNCH.
Nov.13mo.

ALL KINDS OF BLANKS, Common Administrator's and Executor's, Deeds, Mortgages, Judgment Notes, Promissory Notes, with and without waiver of exemption, Summons, Subpoenas and Executions, for sale at the Inquirer office.
Nov 2, 1866

628. HOOP SKIRTS 628.
WILLIAM T. HOPKINS.
"OUR OWN MAKE,"
After more than Five Years experience and experimenting in the manufacture of STRICTLY FIRST QUALITY HOOP SKIRTS, we offer our justly celebrated goods to merchants and the public in full confidence of their superiority over all others in the American market, and they are so acknowledged by all who wear or deal in them, as they give more satisfaction than any other Skirt, and recommend themselves in every respect. Dealers in Hoop Skirts should make a note of this fact. *EVERY LADY WHO HAS NOT GIVEN THEM A TRIAL, SHOULD DO SO WITHOUT FURTHER DELAY.*
Our assortment embraces every style, length and size, for Ladies, Misses and Children. Also, Skirts made to order, altered and repaired.
Ask for "Hopkins' Own Make," and be not deceived. See that the letter "H" is woven on the Tapes between each Hoop, and that they are stamped "*W. T. HOPKINS, MANUFACTURER, 628 ARCH ST., PHILA'A.*" upon each tape. No others are genuine.
Also, constantly on hand a full line of good New York and Eastern made Skirts, at very low prices.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
At the Philadelphia Hoop Skirt Manufactory and Emporium, No. 628 ARCH St., PHIL'A.
March 15, 1867.10mo

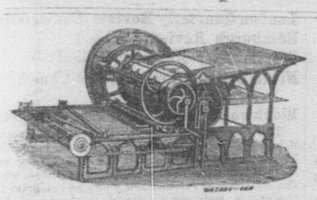
HO! FOR THE FAIR!
SAVE YOUR MONEY!
GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES!
The undeigned having made a very important discovery in Photography, is now enabled to reduce the price of all kinds of pictures **25 per cent.** less than former prices, and is willing to give his customers the benefit of such discovery.
A First Class Picture can now be had for **25 cents**, made of the best material and put up in the most substantial manner.
Photograph Albums in great variety, and cheaper than can be had at any other place in the county.
A large assortment of *GILT FRAMES, ROSEWOOD FRAMES, FANCY CASES, CORD AND TASSALS FOR FRAMES,* suitable for any style of picture, at reduced prices.
A superior lot of Gilt and Rosewood Moulding for Frames, just received, very low.
Persons desiring a good likeness of themselves will please call and examine his specimens before going elsewhere. T. R. GETTYS.
Bedford, Sept. 27:3mos

RICHARD V. LEO & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
CABINET-WARE CHAIRS, &c.,
BEDFORD, PA.
The undersigned being engaged in the Cabinet making business, will make to order and keep on hand everything in their line of manufacture.
Bureaus, Dressing Stands. Parlor and Extension Tables, Chairs, Bedsteads, Washstands, &c. &c.
will be furnished at all prices, and to suit every taste. They have also added to their stock,
French Cottage Suits,
Marble Top Tables,
Cane Chairs,
Sofas,
Tete-a-Tetes, &c. &c. &c. &c.
Eastern manufacture.
Having purcased the stock and tools of Thos. Merwine, (late Wm. Stahl's) they have added the same to their manufactory.
COFFINS will also be made to order, and a HEARSE always in readiness to attend funerals.
Prompt attention paid to all orders for work.
☞ Shop on West Pitt Street, nearly opposite the residence of George Shuck.
aug.23:3m RICHARD V. LEO & CO.

THE QUAKER CITY
BUSINESS COLLEGE,
CORNER FITH AND CHESTNUT SREETS,
PHILADLPHIA.
The most complete and thoroughly appointed Commercial School in the Country.
Conducted upon the best system of Instruction, and offering advantages of the highest order in every Department.
IMPORTANT TO YOUNG MEN
Who desire Success and Promotion in Business Life.
PRACTICAL EDUCATION FOR THE TIMES.
The Commercial Course embraces Book Keeping, Commercial Calculations, Penmanship, Correspondence, Business Forms, Customs of Trade, Commercial Law, the Art of Detecting Counterfeit Money, &c. This Course may be completed in three months.
DIPLOMAS
Awarded to Graduates, under seal and by authority of law, this being a regularly
INCORPORATED COLLEGE,
and the only one with similar powers in the State, or in the United States.
OTHER BRANCHES,
Telegraphing, the Higher Mathematics, Engineering, Surveying and Navigation.
BOOK KEEPING.
In the Department of Accounts this Institution is wholly unrivalled. The treaties on this subject, published by the proprietor, is everywhere acknowledged to be the best and most complete work extant, and being composed almost exclusively of sets obtained from Actual Business, presents a course of instruction such as can be secured by no other system. Books for sale, and sent by mail to any address, upon receipt of price, $3.50.
YOUNG MEN
Invited to send for circulars, or visit the College for further information.
L. FAIRBANKS, A. M.
President.
T. E. MERCHANT, *Secretary.* may31:8m

GOOD NEWS FOR THE FARMERS!
THE following kinds of
THESHING MACHINES.
CONSTANTLY ON HAND AT THE MACHINE SHOP OF
P. H. SHIRES, BEDFORD, PA.
The Celebrated RA

Bedford Inquirer.



BEDFORD, PA., FRIDAY, DEC. 13, 1867.

DIRECTORY.—The following is a directory of the Officers of Bedford County and the Borough of Bedford, and the time of meeting of the different associations:

BEDFORD COUNTY OFFICERS.

President Judge—Hon. Alex. King.
Associate Judges—Wm. G. Eicholtz and Geo. W. Gump.
Prothonotary, Register and Recorder, &c.—O. E. Shannon.
District Attorney—E. F. Kerr.
Treasurer—George Mardorff.
Sheriff—Robert Steckman.
Deputy Sheriff—Philip Huzzard.
Deputy Surveyor—Samuel Ketterman.
Commissioners—Michael Wertz, Michael S. Ritchey and David Howsare. *Clerk*—John G. Fisher. *Counsel*—John W. Dickerson.
Directors of Poor—Samuel Beckley, D. R. Anderson and Michael Diehl. *Steward*—Samuel Defibaugh. *Counsel*—E. F. Kerr. *Clerk*—T. R. Gettys. *Treasurer*—William Bowles. *Physician*—Dr. F. C. Reamer.
Auditors—David Evans, James Mattingly and John D. Lucas.

BOROUGH OFFICERS.

Burgess—O. E. Shannon.
Assistant Burgess—Philip Huzzard.
Council—Thomas H. Lyons, John Boor, A. W. Mower, J. M. Shoemaker, Hiram Lentz and T. R. Gettys. *Clerk*—H. Nicodemus. *Treasurer*—John H. Rush.
Constable—William Gephart.
High Constable—Samuel Waters.
School Directors—Job Mann, S. L. Russell, T. R. Gettys, Jacob Reed, John Cessna and H. Nicodemus. *Secretary*—J. W. Lingenfelter. *Treasurer*—T. R. Gettys.

MINISTERS.

Episcopalian—Rev. Alfred J. Barrow.
Presbyterian—Rev. A. V. Schenck.
Lutheran—Rev. J. Q. McAttee.
Methodist—Rev. B. G. W. Reed.
German Reformed—Rev. H. Heckerman.
Roman Catholic—Rev. Thomas Heyden.

ASSOCIATIONS.

Bedford Lodge, No. 320, A. Y. M., meets on the first Wednesday on or before full moon, in the Bedford Hall, on the corner of Pitt and Richard streets.
Peace Branch Encampment, No. 114, I. O. O. F., meets on the first and third Wednesday evenings of each month, in the Bedford Hall.
Bedford Lodge, No. 202, I. O. O. F., meets every Friday evening, in the Bedford Hall.
Bedford Lodge, No. 148, I. O. G. T., meets in the Court House, on Monday evening of each week.

NEWSPAPER LAWS.—We would call the special attention of Post Masters and subscribers to the INQUIRER to the following synopsis of the Newspaper laws:

1. A Postmaster is required to give notice *by letter*, (returning a paper does not answer the law) when a subscriber does not take his paper out of the office, and state the reasons for its not being taken; and a neglect to do so makes the Postmaster *responsible* to the publishers for the payment.

2 Any person who takes a paper from the Post office, whether directed to his name or another, or whether he has subscribed or not is responsible for the pay.

3. If a person orders his paper discontinued, he must pay all arrearages, or the publisher may continue to send it until payment is made, and collect the whole amount, *whether it be taken from the office or not*. There can be no legal discontinuance until the payment is made.

4. If the subscriber orders his paper to be stopped at a certain time, and the publisher continues to send, the subscriber is bound to pay for it, *if he takes it out of the Post Office*. The law proceeds upon the ground that a man must pay for what he uses.

5. The courts have decided that refusing to take newspapers and periodicals from the Post office, or removing and having them uncalled for, is *prima facie* evidence of intentional fraud.

HAGERSTOWN ALMANACS, (English and German,) Payson, Dunton & Scribners Copy Books, Nos. 1, 2, 3, and 4, at the INQUIRER BOOK STORE.

THE Special Court this week has been rather slimly attended owing to a large number of the cases put down for trial being continued.

HEAVY PORKER.—Zachariah Wolf of Bedford township a few days ago killed a hog, twenty months old; weighing 560 lbs.

IF you want any book in print, by leaving your order at the INQUIRER BOOK STORE it will be furnished at city retail prices.

THE HOLIDAYS.—The advent of the holiday season begins to be manifest in the store windows. The various stores are resplendent with their dazzling attractions; the fancy goods stores are crowded with bargain hunting belles; the confectionery stores are redolent of lucious sweets, and the toy-windows reflect the beaming faces and flattened noses of admiring juveniles.

UNITED STATES MUSICAL REVIEW. is the title of a new musical magazine just issued by J. L. Peters, 200 Broadway New York Price $2,00 per year. It is devoted to musical, reviews, history, criticism, and the publication of new music. Each number contains several new pieces of music. The December number contains—you've been a Friend to me, Pretty as a Pink, Break, Break, oh Sea, and The Wedding Chorus.

PERSONS desiring any of the leading Periodicals or Newspapers of the country can be supplied, at city retail prices, by leaving their orders at the INQUIRER BOOK STORE. tf.

SOMETHING NEW.—We call the special attention of teachers through out our county, to a splendid new Physical Geography just published by E. H. Butler & Co, Philadelphia. It is conceded to be superior to anything of the kind ever before published. A copy of the work can be seen at the *Inquirer* Book Store, where all orders for it will be promptly filled. Mitchell's series of Geographies have been adopted in the public schools of the county and this one completes the series and should be used wherever a Physical Geography is required.

THERE will be a meeting of the Bedford Lyceum on Tuesday evening the 17 inst at 6.30 P. M. in the court Room.—The programme of exercises is as follows: Essay, J. R. Yeager, Recitation J. R. Durborrow; Debate Aff, M. A. Points, Neg. E. F. Kerr, with the following question for discussion:

Resolved, that the right of suffrage should be extended to men alike, regardless of race or color.

The people of the town, and especially the ladies, are respectfully invited to be present.

CHRISTMAS IS COMING—the time for giving presents and keepsakes. For this purpose nothing can surpass in elegance and appropriateness a good book. An elegant assortment of choice books, both in poetry and prose, selected expressly for the holidays, and elegantly bound and illustrated, can be found at the INQUIRER Book Store, all of which are offered at the regular city retail prices.

WE have made arrangements to supply, at city retail prices, all the *Weekly*, *Monthly* and *Quarterly* publications of any character in the country. By leaving your orders at the INQUIRER BOOK STORE they will be promptly filled. tf.

SIX P's—Poets—Painters—Preachers—Players—Printers and Politicians—all suffer from Dyspepsia, Nervousness, Loss of Appetite, Liver Complaints and all diseases which they may *cure* or *prevent* by the use of Plantation Bitters. If those sufferers took these Bitters, the Poetry would be purer, the Paintings grander, the Sermons livelier, the Acting truer, the Printing neater, and the Politics honester. This splendid tonic invigorates the system, and enables the brain to work healthily.

Perhaps no article was ever so well endorsed by all who have used it.

CARLISLE PA. DEC. 6TH 1867.—Having previously formed, at a Convention convened for that purpose, a "County Temperance Union," auxiliary to the Pennsylvania State Temperance Union, the Officers, Managers and friends of the Bedford County Temperance Union will hold a general Public Mass Meeting in Bedford, on Thursday night, the 19th inst., at 7 o'clock., Appropriate addresses will be delivered on the occasion by Rev. G. D. Chenowith and others. Appropriate singing may be expected. The friends of the cause, and the public generally, are respectfully invited to attend, and to give publicity to the meeting. The Pastors are requested to publish the above notice in their congregations on the Sabbath previous to the meeting.

G. D. CHENOWITH, Cor. Sec.

SEASONABLE SPORT.—The cool condition of the weather on Saturday night and during the Sabbath, brought on the skating season, and the male and female lovers of healthful exercise,—that is those who can skate,—have been enjoying themselves hugely ever since. "Alum Bark" has been crowded, and on Monday night the scene was one of perfect grandeur. The moon lent her light in "plenteous profusion," and reflected the brilliant brightness of the clear ice dotted everywhere with forms in "hood and comforter," gliding gracefully over and cutting innumerable "curly-cues" on the smooth surface of the now frozen and placid stream. It is rare enjoyment to gaze on such a scene, more so to be able to participate. May winter serve us plenty of such in season.

DRAKE, SILL & HUTSON'S HORSE HAY FORK AND CUTTER.—This implement is attracting considerable attention here, and, is therefore worthy of some notice. We have made a careful examination of it, and are fully satisfied of its merits. It combines the horse Hay Fork and Cutter in one; and for simplicity of construction, the perfectness of its work, and the ease with which it is operated, has no equal in the market. The favor with which it is received everywhere is of itself guarantee enough of its superiority. It has taken the premium at a number of county Fairs in New York, Pennsylvania and Ohio. Mr. Drake and his agent are at the Washington House in this place, where they can be consulted, and samples of the fork seen.

THE ATLANTIC ALMANAC.—*Edited by Oliver Wendell Holmes and Donald G. Mitchell.*—Messrs. Ticknor and Fields have just published an Illustrated Almanac for 1868, upon a plan and in a style entirely new in this country. It contains sixty four royal octavo, double column pages, over fifty of which are filled with *original* matter. The *literary* character of the Almanac is altogether superior to that of any similar Almanac ever before published, as will be seen from the following list of topics and authors:—The Seasons,—By the "Autocrat of the Breakfast Table." The Varying Year,—By Alfred Tennyson. Winter Talk, By Donald G. Mitchell. January, By Alice Cary. The Rag Man and the Rag Woman,—By the Author of "The Man Without A Country." Domestic Life,—By R. W. Emerson. Spring Talk,—By Donald G. Mitchell. Summer Talk,—By Donald G. Mitchell. A June Day,—By James Russell Lowell. The Glorious Fourth in Appletthorpe.—By Gail Hamilton. Visit to an Old English Abbey,—By Nathaniel Hawthorne. Fire-Flies,—By Elizabeth Akers Allen. My Ravens,—By Charles Dickens. The Planting of the Apple-Tree,—By William Cullen Bryant. Lucille,—By Owen Meredith. Apples,—By George William Curtis. Dinner Among the Amazonian Indians,—By Mrs Agassiz. Autumn Days;—By Thomas Bailey Aldrich. November,—By Thomas Hood. Autumn Talk,—By Donald G. Mitchell. The Mahogany Tree,—By W. M. Thackeray. Two Pictures from "Snow-Bound,"—A Winter Moonlight; Building the Fire,—By J. G. Whittier.

The Almanac contains Four Full page Illustrations, in colors, of *The Seasons*," reproduced from paintings by Mr. A. F. Bellows, the well known landscape artist. In addition to these, the text is profusely illustrated by the most skilful artists of the country.

In the general character of its literature, the Atlantic Almanac may be regarded as a Christmas Number of the Atlantic Monthly, while it is rendered additionally attractive by the number and beauty of its illustrations. A Beautiful Colored Cover adds to the attractiveness of the Almanac.

It is sold at Fifty Cents by all booksellers and Newsdealers. or will be sent postpaid by the publishers, Ticknor & Fields, Boston.

The Great Medical Annual.

Hostetter's United States Almanac for 1868, for distribution, *gratis*, throughout the United States and all civilized countries of the Western Hemisphere, will be published about the first of January and all who wish to understand the true philosophy of health should read and ponder the valuable suggestions it contains. In addition to an admirable medical treatise on the causes, prevention and cure of a great variety of diseases, it embraces a large amount of information interesting to the merchant, the mechanic, the miner, the farmer, the planter, and professional man; and the calculation have been made for such meridians and latitudes as are most suitable for a correct and comprehensive NATIONAL CALENDER.

The nature, uses, and extraordinary sanitary effects of HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTER'S, the staple tonic and alternative of more than half the Christian world, are fully set forth in its pages, which are also interspersed with valuable receipes, humorous anecdotes and other instructive and amusing reading matter, original and selected Among the Annuals to appear with the opening of the year, this will be one of the most useful, and *may be had for the asking*. Send for copies to the Central Manufactory, at Pittsburg, Pa., or to the nearest agent for HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS. The BITTERS are sold in every city, town and village of the United States.

BELLS! BELLS! BELLS!

The largest stock of SLEIGH BELLS in Bedford, CHEAP, at LYNCH'S Hardware Store, Blymyer's Old Stand, Sign of Big Saw. dec.13tf

THE MARKETS.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 9.—Flour is very dull; sales at $7 50@8 25 for superfine, $8 50@9 50 for extra, $10@10 75 for Northwest family and $11@12 25 for Pennsylvania and Ohio. Wheat is in fair demand; 3,000 bus. red sold at $2 40@$2 50. Rye sells at $1 70@1 75. Corn is dull and rather lower; 6,000 bus. sold at $1 40 for old yellow, $1 30 for old Western mixed, and $1@1 30 for new Pennsylvania and Delaware yellow; oats are dull; 4,000 bus. sold at 65@73c. Seeds are unchanged; we quote clover at $7@8, timothy at $2 65, and flaxseed at $2 45@2 50 per bushel.

NEW YORK, Dec. 9.—Flour is firm and 10@20c higher; 10,000 barrels sold; State, $8 50@10 75; Ohio, $9 90@12 88; Western, $8 50@10 72; Southern, $10@14 25; California, $12@12 50. Wheat is firm and 2@5c higher. Corn is firm and 1c higher. Oats is firm and 1@2c higher; Western, 83@84c. Barley is advancing. Beef is quiet. Pork steady; new mess, $21@21 56, Lard is steady.

MARRIED.

On December 5th, 1867, by Rev. N. H. Skyles Mr. JOHN C. HILLEGASS and Miss SARAH E. WALKER, both of Allegheny township, Somerset County.

On the 4th inst., at the house of bride's parents, by John W. Sams, Esq., Mr. JOHN MAHERY to Miss AGNES AMANDA CLEMENTINE LEDAGE, both of Providence township, Bedford county.

On the 28th ult., at the residence of the bride's father, in South Woodburry township by C. W. Zook, Esq., Mr. WILLIAM S. SUTHER to Miss MAGGIE KEGARICE, both of this County.

ROBES! ROBES! ROBES!

The largest and best robes in Bedford, CHEAP, for the quality, at LYNCH'S Hardware Store, Blymyer's Old Stand, Sign of the Big Saw. tf

GREAT REDUCTION.

MRS. E. V. MOWERY,
Has now a new and FASHIONABLE stock of MILINERY, DRESS AND FANCY GOODS.

The finest FRENCH MERINOES and Dress Goods in the Market. All of which has just been greatly reduced in price, and will be sold as cheap as the cheapest.
December 13th, 1867.-m3

NOTICE.—The stockholders of the Somerset and Bedford Turnpike Company, will take notice that an election will be held at the house of Peter R. Hillegas, in Allegheny township, on the 6th day of January next, to elect one President, six Managers, and a Treasurer, to conduct the affairs of the Company the ensuing year.
JEFFERSON KIMMEL, President.
Dec. 13, 1867.-w4

ESTATE OF THOMAS IMLER, deceased.—The Register of Bedford County having granted letters of Administration with the Will annexed upon the estate of Thomas Imler late of Bedford township, deceased, to the subscriber residing in Bedford township; all having claims against said estate are requested to make known the same to him, without delay, and those indebted to make immediate payment.
EPHRAIM IMLER,
Dec. 13, '67. Administrator c. t. a.

AND STILL THEY COME!

A NEW SUPPLY OF

DRY GOODS, CLOTHING, GROCERIES, BOOTS and SHOES,

JUST RECEIVED AND AT REDUCED PRICES,

AT J. M. SHOEMAKER'S CHEAP STORE
December 13th, 1867. tf

NEW BOOK, STATIONERY AND PICTURE STORE.

The undersigned has opened in Shaffer's building, Juliana street, a NEW

BOOK, STATIONERY AND PICTURE STORE.

Having purchased the largest stock of Books and Stationery ever brought to this place, at the

LOWEST WHOLESALE PRICES,

He flatters himself that he will be able to sell

CHEAPER

than any other person engaged in the same business. His stock consists in part of

SCHOOL BOOKS,
MISCELLANEOUS BOOKS,
STANDARD POETRY,
POPULAR NOVELS,

Also HYMN BOOKS for all Denominations,

EPISCOPAL PRAYER BOOKS, MISSALS, &c.
CHILDREN'S
Story Books, Books on Parlor Magic, Books on Games, Song Books, Dime Novels, etc.

His stock of

SCHOOL BOOKS!

Embraces Osgood's Series of Readers, Brown's Grammars, Brook's Arithmetics, Davie's Algebra, Raub's Speller, and all books used in the Common Schools of Bedford County; also COPY-BOOKS, of all kinds.

STATIONERY!

of every description at lowest prices, will be found at his store, including Foole-cap, plain and ruled, Ledger Cap, Letter Cap, Bill Paper, Commercial Note, Ladies' Note, ENVELOPES of all kinds and sizes, Plain and Fancy, Fine White Wove, etc., etc. STEEL PENS, Pen-Holders, Slates and Slate Pencils of all numbers, Ink-Stands of the most Beautiful and Convenient designs, and INKS of the best quality at the lowest prices.

Also a large assortment of KEROSENE LAMPS, Plain and Fancy Soaps, SMOKING and CHEWING TOBACCOES, Cigars, Pen-knives, PERFUMERY, etc. A speciality will be made of the PICTURE DEPARTMENT.—Fine Large Portraits of Washington, Lincoln, Johnson and other distinguished Americans, Fancy Pictures, Stereoscopes and Stereoscopic Views, Picture Frames, &c., &c., will be always kept on hand. Porte Monnaies, Pocket-Books, handsome Porte-Folioes, etc. Violins, Accordeons and other Musical Instruments, Checker-Boards, Chess-Men, etc.

Hoping to meet the patronage of the public, he has selected his stock with great care, and is bound to sell cheap to all who will give him a call. JOHN KEEFFE.
Bedford, Dec. 13th, 1867.-tf

TRUSTEE'S SALE OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.

The subscriber appointed by the Orphan's Court of Bedford County, Trustee to make sale of the Real Estate of William Stoner, late of Monroe township, deceased, will in pursuance of said appointment and decree of Court, expose to sale on the premises, by public outcery, on

Friday the 3rd day of January next,

the following described, real estate, viz: A tract of land situate in Monroe township, Bedford County, containing 348 acres more or less; about 100 acres of which are cleared and in a good state of cultivation, (part being good meadow land,) while the balance is covered with very excellent timber. A good orchard, good spring and good buildings are upon the property. This tract adjoins lands of George Vonstine, John Nycum, Nancy Davis and others, and will be offered upon the following terms: One third at the confirmation of Sale, and the remaining two thirds in two equal annual payments thereafter, secured by judgment bonds, with interest from time of confirmation of sale; to all at the confirmation should the purchaser prefer. Sale to commence at 12 o'clock M. of said day.
J. H. LONGENECKER, Trustee.
December 13, 1867.-w3

CONSTABLE'S SALES.—We have a very neatly executed lot of blank Constable's Sales. Constables in need of any kind of Blanks can be, supplied at the *Inquirer* office.

STATEMENT SHOWING THE AGGREGATE AMOUNT OF ASSESSMENT AND VALUATION OF THE SEVERAL TOWNSHIPS AND BOROUGHS of Bedford county, together with the amount of Taxes assessed thereon, published agreeably to the 11th section of the Act of Assembly passed the 27th day of July, A. D., 1842.

DISTRICTS:	Seated Lands.	Unseated Lands.	Seated Lots.	Unseated Lots	Horses.	Cattle.	Money at Interest.	Pleasure Carriages.	Furniture over $200	Trades and Occupations	Offices over $200	Value of Watches	Public Hacks.	Aggregate val. for Co. purposes.	County Tax at 6 Mills.
Bedford Bor	.....	.....	137395	5200	3410	554	.....	1600	300	70000	.....	.....	1250	219709	1318 25
Bedford tp	262834	16363	12175	7905	17685	4790	7150	3050	4400	4110	.....	70	.....	340532	2043 19
Broad Top	162387	50690	18750	1275	5345	1344	.....	195	.....	2400	.....	150	.....	242536	1453 21
Bloody Run	400	.....	43433	3575	2240	850	8410	700	.....	200	10715	800	25	71348	428 28
Colerain	133064	14329	905	.....	13080	4175	9800	1500	.....	140	.....	.....	.....	176984	1061 90
Cumb. Valley	152697	2330	5370	.....	9870	3170	1000	1200	.....	6220	.....	.....	.....	171857	1031 14
Coaldale	.....	.....	16130	1289	245	160	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	17824	106 93
Hopewell	54928	934	.....	.....	6900	2460	.....	380	.....	1250	.....	.....	.....	66862	401 17
Harrison	100946	1012	1060	62	4297	2490	1750	.....	.....	2520	.....	.....	.....	109575	657 45
Juniata	97134	1369	150	.....	9715	4141	3425	995	.....	4940	.....	.....	.....	116922	701 53
Londonderry	46621	13918	6884	165	2160	1460	150	.....	.....	165	.....	.....	.....	116704	700 22
Liberty	63779	4148	4316	227	16150	5825	.....	370	.....	570	.....	110	.....	71894	431 36
Monroe	180592	825	3370	.....	13040	8600	3650	1760	.....	10638	.....	.....	.....	95379	572 27
Napier	83640	4103	.....	.....	7775	2320	.....	570	.....	250	.....	70	.....	218825	1312 95
Providence E	86798	14310	.....	.....	8626	3304	400	210	.....	1000	.....	60	.....	94305	565 83
Providence W	.....	.....	32940	.....	1054	660	5825	500	.....	4825	.....	250	.....	114708	688 24
Rainsburg	750	.....	7720	390	460	218	2200	355	.....	1133	.....	.....	15	39979	239 87
St. Clairsville	165637	.....	4210	.....	14660	8105	4000	1015	.....	2335	.....	25	.....	13249	79 49
St. Clair	.....	.....	15060	2805	.....	120	.....	40	.....	3710	.....	.....	.....	199917	1199 50
Saxton	5518	1435	21676	431	1450	480	1550	820	450	1960	1400	250	.....	21675	130 05
Schellsburg	83955	3039	.....	.....	6820	3040	3600	710	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	37162	222 97
Snake Spring	86636	1608	.....	.....	16550	4198	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	101164	606 98
Southampton	120687	2846	2050	90	7826	4530	3056	810	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	108922	653 95
Union	266861	10325	16090	.....	11495	3492	6650	1787	.....	6770	.....	.....	.....	141895	851 37
Woodbury M	307373	5137	11300	98	9334	3550	22034	.....	200	1535	.....	40	.....	323570	1941 42
Woodbury S														362686	2176 11

I certify that the above is a correct statement of the aggregate amount of the assessment and valuation of the several objects and things made taxable by the laws of the Commonwealth, for county purposes, according to the returns of the several borough and township assessments, and published by authority of an Act of the General Assembly, entitled "An Act to provide for the ordinary expenses of the Government," &c., passed the 27th day of July, A. D., 1842.

And, further, that the Commissioners did, on Monday, the 2d day of December, inst., determine whether any of the valuations of the assessors have been made below a just rate, according to the meaning and intention of said Act.

By order of the Commissioners:
JOHN G. FISHER, Clerk.
Commissioners' Office, December 13th, 1867.

BOTTOM FALLEN OUT!

DOWN! DOWN! DOWN!

—WAY—

DOWN! DOWN! THEY DROP!

ONE LOW PRICE AND ALL GOODS MARKED IN PLAIN FIGURES

G. R. OSTER & CO.,

Are now receiving at their NEW STORE a large and splendid assortment of

DRY GOODS,
FURS,
CLOTHING,
CARPETINGS,
FLOOR CLOTHS,
HATS & CAPS,
BOOTS,
SHOES,
QUEENSWARE,
WILLOW-WARE,
WALL AND WINDOW PAPER, OILS, TOBACCOS, CIGARS, &C.,

Together with an extensive assortment of

FRESH GROCERIES!

Which for extent and CHEAPNESS is unrivaled in Central Pennsylvania, all of which they offer Wholesale or Retaile at PRICES that DEFY COMPETITION. Piles of

CALICO PRINTS

and MUSLINS

From Six and-one fourth cents up as to quality.

They invite all to call and see for themselves and be convinced.

TERMS POSITIVELY CASH ON DELIVERY

UNLESS OTHERWISE SPECIFIED.
Bedford, Pa., Dec. 13, 1867.-m3

BOOKS! BOOKS!! BOOKS!!!

The undersigned having long experienced the want of a PERMANENT

BOOK AND STATIONERY STORE

In Bedford, have opened such an establishment in the building formerly occupied by Mrs. Virginia Tate as a Fancy Store, adjoining the INQUIRER OFFICE, where they keep a well selected assortment of

MISCELLANEOUS BOOKS!

By the best authors. Among them will be found Ticknor's Blue and Gold Poets, Diamond Edition of Thackery, Tom Brown at Rugby, Companion Poets, Diamond Tennyson and Longfellow, Snow Bound, Enoch Arden, Reveries of a Bachelor, Dream Life, Kathrina, Paradise Lost, Globe Bulwer, Tupper, Pope, Ingelow, Wild Wagoner of the Alleghenies in Blue and Gold, Beulah, Scottish Chiefs, Widow Bedott Papers, Gleanings, Wild Western Scenes, Mulbach's Novels, 100 Choice Selections, Phoenixiana, Macauley's History of England, Artemas Ward, his Book, Robinson Crusoe, German Tales, Oliver Optic Series, Gullives's Travels, Billy Grimes, Waverly, Charles O'Malley, Sam Slick, Charcoal Sketches, Major Jones' Courtship, Dickens' American Notes, Great Expectations, Lamp-Lighter's Story, Oliver Twist, &c., &c., &c.

LARGE FAMILY BIBLES,

POCKET BIBLES, TESTAMENTS, &c., &c.

A Splendid Assortment of NOVELS and COLORED FANCY BOOKS.

Give the INQUIRER BOOK STORE a call

DURBORROW & LUTZ.

PUBLIC SALE OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.

By virtue of the last Will and Testament of Isaac Cuppitt, late of St. Clair township, Bedford county, deceased, the subscriber will offer at public sale, on the premises, in said township, on

Saturday, January 11th, 1868,

all that TRACT OF LAND being the mansion farm of said deceased, adjoining lands of John James, formerly James Moore's heirs, Leonard Furry and others, and containing one hundred and twenty-seven acres; about seventy or seventy-five acres are cleared and under cultivation, about six acres being meadow. There are two log dwelling houses on the place, with a double log barn and other out buildings, and a well of water at each set of buildings. There are, also, on the premises two good apple orchards with a considerable and fair variety of Cherry, Pear, Peach, and Plum trees &c., and is considered one of the best fruit farms in the country. This land lies on the North-West side of the "Chestnut Ridge," is well adapted to all kinds of grain, and is very productive. Four and a half acres of this property is detached from the mansion place, and will be sold separately. The grain in the ground is hereby reserved.

TERMS:

One-third of the purchase money in hand on the 1st of April next, when the deed will be made and possession given, and the balance in two equal annual payments without interest, to be secured by Judgments or Mortgage, at the option of the subscriber. The purchaser will be required to pay 20 per cent. of the hand money when the property is struck down. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock A. M.

WILLIAM W. CUPPITT, Executor.
December 13th, 1867.-w4

APPEALS.

Notice is hereby given to the taxable inhabitants of Bedford county, that appeals will be held by the County Commissioners, on the days and at the places hereby specified to wit:

For Cumberland Valley township, on Tuesday, January 7th, at the house of William W. Leaney.
For Colerain township and Rainsburg Borough, on Wednesday, January 8th at the house of A. J. Pennell.
For Southampton township on Thursday, January 9th, at the house of William Adams.
For Monroe township, on Friday, January 10th at the house of David Weimer.
For East Providence township, on Saturday, January 11th, at the house of D. A. T. Black.
For Snake Spring township, on Monday January 13th, at house of Joseph Mortimore.
For West Providence township, and Bloody Run Borough, on Tuesday, January 14th, at the house of W. Thomas Grove.
For Hopewell township, on Wednesday, January 15th at the house of William A. Grove.
For Broad Top township and Coaldale Borough, on Thursday, January 16th, at the house of George W. Figard.
For Saxton Borough on Friday, January 17th, at the house of James L. Prince.
For Liberty township, on Saturday, January 18th, at the house of C. A. Tricker, in Stonerstown.
For Middle Woodberry township, no Monday, January 20th, at the house of William G. Eicholts.
For South Woodberry township, on Tuesday, January 21st, at New Enterprise, at the house of Samuel Oster.
For Union Township, on Wednesday, January 22d, at Mowry's Mill.
For St. Clair township and St. Clairsville Boro., on Thursday, January 23rd, in St. Clairsville at the house of Mrs. Rachel Nawgle.
For Napier township, on Friday, January 24th, at the house of Burton Edsall.
For Schellsburg Borough, on Saturday, January 25th, at the house of Burton Edsall.
For Londonderry township, on Monday, January 27th, at the house of James C. Devore.
For Harrison township, on Tuesday, January 28th, at the house of Joseph Cessna.
For Juniata township, on Wednesday, January 29th, at the house of Joseph Foller.
For Bedford township, on Thursday, January 30th, at the Commissioners office.
For Bedford Borough, on Friday, January 31st, at the Commissioner's Office.

When and where all persons and corporations feeling themselves aggrieved at the enumeration and valuation of their taxable property and effects, made pursuant to the several Acts of Assembly in such case made and provided, are requested to attend and state their grievances for redress, according to law. Special attention is also directed to the following portion of Article 4th, Section 2nd, of "An act for the organization, discipline and regulation of the Militia of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania," to wit: "On the day the county or City Commissioners meet, to review the assessment, or for holding appeals, they shall, also determine who are exempt, or not liable to do military duty," &c. The appeals will be held on the days above named between the hours of 9 o'clock, A. M. and 12 o'clock, M.

MICHAEL S. RITCHIEY,
DAVID HOWSARE,
PETER M. BARTON,
JNO. G. FISHER, Clerk. Commissioners.

ENTERPRISE MACHINE WORKS.

H. D. SLAGLE & BROTHERS, PROPRIETORS.

O. R. DAVIS, SUP'T.

IRON FOUNDERS & MACHINISTS, and Manufacturers of Portable and Stationary Steam Engines and Boilers, Portable and Stationary Saw Mills. Iron and Brass Castings made and fitted up for Mills, Factories, Forges, Blast Furnaces, Rolling Mills, &c. Manufacturers of

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS,

Logan street, LEWISTOWN, Pa.

Oct. 4

DURBORROW & LUTZ,

ATTORNEYNEYS AT LAW AND REAL ESTATE AGENTS.

BEDFORD, PENN'A.

Those who desire to sell or buy land or lands will find this agency an excellent medium through which to accomplish their object. All lands offered for sale are duly registered, likewise the applications to buy, and those who desire to sell and those who desire to purchase are brought together with comparatively little delay, trouble or expens

Persons desiring to use this agency can apply to us personally or by letter. july 13.

FOR SALE.

We take pleasure in offering to the public the following tracts of excellent land for sale at very reasonable prices. Persons wishing to buy will do well to consult us before purchasing, and those having lands to sell will find it to their advantage to avail themselves of our reasonable terms

No. 1. North-west fractional one-fourth of the North-west one-fourth of section 6, in township 80, North of range 4, Cedar county, Iowa 39 87-100 acres, Prairie land. Price $350.

No. 2.—N. E. one-fourth 8, in township 85, range 45, in Monona county, Iowa. 160 acres Prairie land. Price $900.

No. 3.—N. E. one-fourth of the N. W. one-fourth section 22, in township 38, North of range 22, in Pine county, Minnesota. 40 acres timber land. Price $200.

No. 4. A good farm, situate in Pleasant Valley, Bedford township, five miles from Bedford, now in the occupancy of William H. Nycum, containing 100 acres, more or less, about sixty acres cleared and under excellent fence, 18 acres of bottom meadow, and the balance well timbered, with a splendid double dwelling house, barn and other out-buildings. A well of excellent water near the door; also, a good young orchard. This is an excellent opportunity to procure a good farm near Bedford, convenient to churches and good schools. Price $30 per acre.

DURBORROW & LUTZ,
Real Estate Agents,
Feb. 1, 1867. Bedford, Pa.

AGENTS WANTED, for two of the best selling subscription books every published. One entitled "Mysteries of the Neapolitan Covents," by an Ex-Benedictine Nun, a true account of the inner life of the convents—the most thrilling and interesting work before the public. The other entitled "The Cottage Cyclopedia," a gem of intellectual wealth, and wanted in every family; complete in one large octavo volume of over 1000 pages, illustrated. Send for circular of terms, which are very liberal. A. S. HALE, & CO.,
Dec. 13, '67-w2 Hartford, Conn.

ECLECTIC MAGAZINE OF FOREIGN LITERATURE,

Selected from London Quarterly, British Quarterly, North British Review, Popular Science Review, Westminister Review, Chambers' Journal, Art Journal, Contemporary Review, All the Year Round, Macmillan's Magazine, Revue des Deux Modes, London Society, St. Paul's Cornhill Magazine, Fraser's Magazine, Leisure Hour, Temple Bar, London Review, Christian Society, Dublin University, Belgravia.

We have also arranged to secure choice selections from the French, German, and other Continental Periodicals, translated especially for the ECLECTIC, to the variety and value of the work.

Each number is embelished with one or more Fine Steel Engravings—portraits of eminent men, or illustrative of important historical events.

SPLENDID PREMIUMS FOR 1868.

Every new subscriber to Eclectic for 1868, paying $5 in advance, will receive either of the following beautiful chromo oil paintings:

BASKET OF PEACHES,
Size, 9 x 11;
PIPER AND NUT CRACKERS,
Size, 7 x 8.

The above are exact copies of original oil paintings, and are executed by Prang & Co. in the highest style of the art; or, in place of them, we will send either of our Fine Steel Engravings, Washington at Valley Forge, Return from Market, Sunday Morning.

For two subscribers and $10.00, we will send the beautiful Chromo, Poultry Life—Size 5½ x 8.

For three subscribers and $15.00 a copy of

WEBSTER'S NATIONAL PICTORIAL DICTIONARY,

one Volume of 1,040 pages, containing over 600 pictorial illustrations, price Six Dollars; or a copy of Rosa Bonheur's celebrated piece, Shetland Ponies—8½ x 12½.

For five subscribers and $25, the beautiful chromo, after a painting by W. M. Brown, of Strawberries, size, 12 x 18, and for ten subscribers and $50, a complete set of the Handy Volume of Shakspeare, in thirteen volumes, bound in full morocco, most beautiful edition issued; price, $15.

TERMS OF THE ELECTIC.

Single copies 45 cents; one copy, one year, $5; two copies, one year, $9; five copies one year, $20.

Address W. H. BIDWELL,
5 Beekman St., New York.

THE ATLANTIC MONTHLY, PROSPECTUS FOR 1868.

Charles Dickens will furnish an Original Story entitled "George Silverman's Explanation," to run through three or four numbers.

Dr. I. I. Hayes, the Artic Voyager, will contribute a series of papers on "Life in Greenland and the Artic Regions," similar in character to "Doctor Moltke."

James Parton will continue to furnish articles on cities of the United States, with prominent Industrial and other topics. An article on "Pittsburg" will appear in the January number.

Bayard Taylor, who is now in Europe, will contribute regularly papers on "Out-of-the-way corners of the "Old World."

Two excellent Serial Stories will be commenced in the January number.

Ralph Waldo Emerson will commence his contributions for the year with an article on "Aspects of Culture," which will be given in the January number.

Edward Everett Hale, Author of "The Man Without a Country," will contribute frequently throughout the year. His first paper for 1868 will appear in the January number, under the name of a "A Week in Siberia."

Edwin P. Whipple will continue his series of admirable articles on English Literature.

John Meredith Read, Jr., Author of "An Historical Inquiry concerning Henry Hudson," will contribute a series of articles of deep general interest.

William J. Stillman, United States Consul in Crete, will furnish a series of papers giving his experience and observations during the struggle of the last year or two between the Greeks and Turks.

Charles Dawson Shanley will contribute regularly.

Several new contributors who have already made their mark in the Magazine, have sent in capital articles which will appear during the coming year.

Among the regular writers for the Atlantic, in addition to those already named, are Longfellow, Lowell, Holmes, Whittier, Curtis,

(Continued from First Page.)

counted for by exportation, and therefore, may yet remain in the country. These are important facts, and show how completely the inferior currency will supersede the better, forcing it from circulation among the masses, and causing it to be exported as a mere article of trade to add to the money capital of foreign lands.—They show the necessity of retiring our paper money, that the return of gold and silver to the avenues of trade may be invited, and a demand created which will cause the retentions at home of at least so much of the productions of our rich and inexhaustible gold bearing fields as may be sufficient for purposes of circulation. It is unreasonable to expect a return to a sound currency so long as the Government, by continuing to issue irredeemable notes, fills the channels of circulation with depreciated paper. Notwithstanding a coinage by our mints since 1849 of eight hundred and seventy four millions of dollars, the people are now strangers to the currency which was designated for their use and benefit, and specimens of the precious metals, bearing the national device are seldom seen except when produced to gratify the interest excited by their novelty. If depreciated paper is to be continued as the permanent currency of the country, and all our coin is to become a mere article of traffic and speculation to the enhancement in price of all that is indispensible to the comfort of the people, it would be wise economy to abolish our mints, thus saving the nation the care and expense incident to such establishments, and let all our precious metals be exported in bullion. The time has come, however, when the Government and national banks should be required to take the most efficient steps, and make all necessary arrangements for a resumption of specie payments at the earliest practicable period. Specie payments having been once resumed by the Government and banks, all notes or bills of paper issued by either of a less denomination than twenty dollars, should by law be excluded from circulation, so that the people may have the benefit and convenience of a gold and silver currency, which, in all their business transactions, will be uniform in value at home and a broad. Every man of property or industry—every man who desires to preserve what he honestly possesses, or to obtain what he can honestly earn, has a direct interest in maintaining a safe circulating medium as shall be real and substantial, not liable to vibrate with opinions, not subject to be blown up or blown down by the breath of speculation, but to be made stable and secure. A disordered currency is one of the greatest political evils; it undermines the virtues necessary for the support of the social system, and encourages propensities destructive of its happiness. It wars against industry, frugality and economy, and it fosters the evil spirits of extravagance and speculation. It has been asserted by one of our profound and most gifted statesman, that "of all the contrivances for cheating the laboring classes of mankind, none has been more effectual than that which deluded them with paper money." This is the most effectual of inventions to fertilize the rich man's field by the sweat of the poor man's brow. Ordinary tyranny, oppression, excessive taxation, these bear lightly on the happiness of the mass of the community as compared with a fraudulent currency and the robberies committed by depreciated paper. Our own history has recorded for our instruction enough, and more than enough, of the demoralizing tendency, the injustice and the intolerable oppression on the virtuous and well disposed of a degraded paper currency authorizedby law or in any way countenanced by Government. It is one of the most successful devices in times of peace or war, expansions or revulsions, to accomplish the transfer of all the precious metals from the great mass of the people into the hands of the few, where they are hoarded in secret places or deposited in strong boxes under bolts and bars, while the people are left to endure all the inconvenience, sacrifice and demoralization resulting from the use of a depricated and worthless paper money. The condition of our finances and the operations of our revenue system are set forth and fully explained in the able and instructive report of the Secretary of the Treasury. On the 30th of June, 1866, the public debt amounted to $2,783,425,879; on the 30th of June last it was $2 692,199,215: showing a reduction during the fiscal year of $91,226,664. During the fiscal year ending June 30, 1867, the receipts were $490,634,010 and the expenditures $346,729,129, leaving an available surplus of $143,904,880. It is estimated that the receipts for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1868, will be $417,151,928, and that the expenditures will reach the sum of $393,269,226, leaving in the Treasury a surplus of $23,892,702. For the fiscal year ending June 30, 1869, it is estimated that the receipts will amount to $381,000,000, and that the expenditures will be $372,000,000, showing an excess of $9,000,000 in favor of the Government.

The Revenue System.

The attention of Congress is earnestly invited to the necessity of thorough revision of our revenue system. Our internal revenue laws and import system should be so adjusted as to bear most heavily on articles of luxury, leaving the necessaries of life as free from taxation as may be consistent with the real wants of the Government. Economically administered, taxation would not then fall unduly on the man of moderate means, and while none would be entirely exempt from assessment all in proportion to their pecuniary abilities would contribute towards the support of the State. A modification of the internal revenue system, by a large reduction in the number of articles now subject to tax, would be followed by results equally advantageous to the citizen and the Government. It would render the execution of the law less expensive, and more certain, remove obstructions to industry, lessen the temptations to evade the law, diminish the violations and frauds perpetrated upon its provisions, make its operations less inquisitorial, and greatly reduce in numbers the army of tax gatherers created by the system, who "take from the mouth of honest iabor the bread it has earned." Retrenchment, reform and economy, should be carried into every branch of the public service, that the expenditures of the Government may be reduced and the people relieved from oppressive taxation. A sound currency should be restored, and the public faith in regard to the national debt sacredly observed. The accomplishment of these important results, together with the restoration of the Union of the States upon the principles of the Constitution, would inspire confidence at home and abroad in the stability of our institutions, and bring to the nation prosperity, peace and good will.

Department Reports.

The report of the Secretary of War *ad interim* exhibits the operations of the army and of the several Bureaus of the War Department. The aggregate strength of our military force on the 30th of September last was 56,315. The total estimate for military appropriations is $77,124,707 00, including a deficiency in last year's appropriation of $13,600,000 00. The payments at the Treasury on account of the service of the War Department, from January 1st to October 29th, 1867, a period of ten months, amounted to $199,807,000. The expenses of the military establishment, as well as the numbers of the army, are now three times as great as they have ever been in time of peace, while the discretionary power is vested in the Executive to add millions to this expenditure by an increase of the army to the maximum strength allowed by the law.

The comprehensive report of the Secretary of the Interior furnishes interesting information in reference to the important branches of the public service connected with his department, the menancing attitude of some of the warlike bands of Indians inhabiting the district of country between the Arkansas and Platte Rivers and portions of Dakota territory, required the presence of a large military force in that region. Instigated by real or imaginary grievances the Indians occasionally committed acts of barbarous violence upon emigrants and our frontier stlements, but a general Indian war has been providentially avoided. The Commissioners, under the act of 20th of July, 1867, were invested with full power to adjust existing difficulties, negotiate treaties with the disaffected bands, and select for them reservations remote from the traveled routes between the Mississippi and the Pacific. They entered without delay upon the execution of their trust, but have not yet made any official report of their proceedings. It is of vital importance that our distant Territories should be exempt from Indian outbreaks, and that the construction of the Pacific Railroad, an object of national importance, should not be interrupted by hostile Indians.

These objects, as well as the material interests and the moral and intellectual improvement of the Indians, can be most effectually secured by concentrating them upon portions of country set apart for their exclusive use, and located at points remote from our highways and encroaching white settlements.

Since the commencement of the second session of the Thirty-ninth Congress, five hundred and ten miles of road have been constructed on the main line, and branches of the Pacific Railway line from Omaha are rapidly approaching the eastern base of the Rocky Mountains, whilst the terminus of the last section of constructed road in California, accepted by the Government on the 24th day of October last, was but eleven miles distant from the summit of the Sierra Nevadas. The remarkable energy evinced by the companies offers the strongest assurance that the completion of the road from Sacramento to Omaha will not be long deferred. During the last fiscal year seven million, forty one thousand, one hundred and fourteen acres of public land were disposed of, and the cash receipts from sales and fees exceeded by one half million dollars the sum realized from that source during the preceding year.

The amount paid to pensioners, including expenses of disbursements, was $18,619,956, and thirty six thousand, four hundred and eighty-two names were added to the rolls. The entire number of pensioners on the 30th of June last was one hundred and fifty five thousand, four hundred and seventy-four. Eleven thousand, six hundred and fifty-five patents and designs were issued during the year ending September 30th, 1867, and at that date the balance in the Treasury to the credit of the patent fund, was $286,607.

The report of the Secretary of the Navy states that we have seven squadrons actively and judiciously employed, under efficient and able commanders, in protecting the persons and property of American citizens, maintaining the dignity and power of the Government, and promoting the commerce and business interests of our countrymen in every part of the world. Of the two hundred and thirty-eight vessels composing the present Navy of the United States, fifty six, carrying five hundred and seven guns are in squadron service. During the year the number of vessels in commission has been reduced to twelve, and there are thirteen less on squadron duty than there were at the date of the last report. A large number of vessels were commenced and in the course of construction when the war terminated, and although Congress had made the necessary appropriations for their completion the Department has either suspended work upon them of limited the slow completion of the steam vessels so as to meet the contracts for machinery made with private establishments.

The total expenditures of the Navy Department for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1867, were $31,034,011. No appropriations have been made or required since the close of the war for the construction and repair of vessels, for steam machinery, ordnance, provisions, clothing, fuel, hemp, &c., the balances under these several heads having been more than sufficient for current expenditures. It should also be stated, to the credit of the Department, that besides asking no appropriations for the above objects for the last two years, the Secretary of the Navy on the 30th of September last, in accordence with the act of May 1, 1820, requested the Secretary of the Treasury, to carry to the surplus fund the sum of sixty-four millions of dollars, being the amount received from the sales of vessels and other war property, and the remnants of former appropriations.

The report of the Postmaster General shows the business of the Postoffice Department and the condition of the postal service in a very favorable light, and the attention of Congress is called to its practical recommendations. The receipts of the Department for the year ending June 30, 1867, including all special appropriations for sea and land service, and for free mail matter, were $19,978,693. The expenditures for all purposes were $19,235,483, leaving an unexpended balance in favor of the Department of $743,210, which can be applied towards the expenses of the Department for the current year. The increase of postal revenue, independent of specific appropriation, for the year 1867, over that of 1866, was $850,040. The increase of revenue from the sale of postage stamps and stamped envelopes, was $783,404. The increase of expenditure for 1867, over those of the previous year, was owing chiefly to the extension of the land and ocean mail service. During the past year new postal Conventions have been ratified and exchanged with the United Kingdom of Great Britain, Ireland, Belgium, the Netherlands, Switzerland, the North German Union, Italy and the Colonial Government at Hong Kong, reducing very largely the rates of ocean and land postages to and from, and within those countries. The report of the acting Commissioner of Agriculture presents the condition, wants and progress of an interest eminently worthy the fostering care of Congress, and exhibits a large measure of the useful results achieved during the year to which it refers.

Foreign Affairs.

The re-establishment of peace at home and the resumption of extended trade, travel and commerce abroad, have served to increase the number and variety of questions in the department of foreign affairs. None of these questions, however, have seriously disturbed our relations with other States. The Republic of Mexico, having been relieved from foreign intervention, is earnestly engaged in efforts to re-establish her constitutional system of government. A good understanding continues to exist between our Government and the Republics of Hayti and San Domingo, and our cordial relations with the Central and South American States remain unchanged. The tender made in conformity with a resolution of Congress of the good offices of the Government, with a view to an amicable adjustment of peace between Brazil and her allies on one side, and Paraguay on the other; and between Chili and her allies on the one side, and Spain on the other, though kindly received, has in neither case been fully accepted by the belligerents. The war in the valley of the Parana is still vigorously maintained. On the other hand actual hostilities between the Pacific States and Spain have been more than a year suspended. I shall on any proper occasion that may occur renew the conciliatory recommendations which have been already made. Brazil, with enlightened sagacity and comprehensive statemanship, has opened the great channels of the Amazon and its tributaries to universal commerce. One thing more seems needful to assure a rapid and cheering progress in South America. I refer to those peaceful habits without which States and nations cannot, in this age, well expect material prosperity or social advancement.

The Exposition of Universal Industry at Paris has passed, and seems to have fully realized the high expectations of the French Government. If due allowance be made for the recent political derangement of industry here, the part which the United States has borne in this Exhibition of invention and art may be regarded with very high satisfaction. During the Exposition a conference was held of delegates from several nations, the United States being one, in which the inconveniences of commerce and social intercourse, resulting from the diverse standard of money value, were very fully discussed, and plans were developed for establishing, by universal consent, a common principle for the coinage of gold. These conferences are expected to be renewed, with the attendance of many foreign States not hitherto represented. A report of these interesting proceedings will be submitted to Congress, which will no doubt justly appreciate the great object, and be ready to adopt any measure which may tend to facilitate its ultimate accomplishments. On the 25th of February, 1862, Congress declared by law that treasury notes without interest, authorized by that act, should be legal tender in payment for debts, public and private, within the United States. An annual remittance of $3,000,000 less stipulated expenses accrues to claimants under the convention with Spain in 1834. These remittances since the passage of that act have been paid in such notes; the claimants insist that the Government ought to require payment in coin. The subject may be deemed worthy of your attention.

No arrangement has as yet been reached for the settlement of our claims for British depredations upon the commerce of the United States. I have felt it my duty to decline the proposition of arbitration by her Majesty's Government, because it has hitherto been accompanied by reservations and limitations incompatible with the rights, interest and honor of our country. It is not to be apprehended that Great Britain will persist in her refusal to satisfy these just and reasonable claims, which involve the sacred principle of non-intervention, a principle henceforth not more important to the United States than to all other commercial nations.

Territorial Extention—the West India Islands.

The West India Islands were settled and colonized by European States simultaneously with the settlement and colonization of the American continent. Most of the colonies planted here became independent nations in the close of the last and the beginning of the present century. Our own country embraces communities which at one period were colonies of Great Britian, France, Spain, Holland, Sweden, and Russia. The people in the West Indies, with the exception of those of the Island of Hayti, have neither attained nor aspired to independence; nor have they become prepared for self-defence. Although possessing considerable commercial value they have been held by the several European States which colonized, or at some time conquered them, chiefly for purposes of military and naval strategy in carrying out European policy and designs in regard to this continent. In our Revolutionary war ports and harbors in West India Islands, were used by our enemy to the great injury and embarrassment of the United States. We had the same experience in our second war with Great Britain. The same European policy for a long time excluded us even from trade with the West Indies. While we were at peace with all nations in our recent civil war, the Rebels and their piratical and blockade-breaking allies found facilities in the same ports for the work, which they too successfully accomplished, of injuring and devastating the commerce which we are now engaged in rebuilding. We labored especially under this disadvantage, that European steam vessels, employed by our enemies, found friendly shelter, protection and supplies in West Indian ports, while our own naval operations were necessarily carried on from our own distant shore.

A Naval Outpost.

There was then a universal feeling of the want of an advanced naval outpost between the Atlantic coast and Europe. The duty of obtaining such an outpost peacefully and lawfully, while neither doing no *menacing* injury to other States, earnestly engaged the attention of the Executive Department before the close of the war, and it has not been lost sight of since that time. A not entirely dissimilar naval want revealed itself during the same period on the Pacific coast. The required foothold there was fortunately secured by our late treaty with the Emperor of Russia, and it now seems imperative that the more obvious necessities of the Atlantic coast should not be less carefully provided for. A good and convenient port and harbor, capable of easy defence, will supply that want. With the possession of such a station by the United States neither we nor any other American nation need longer apprehend injury or offence from any trans-Atlantic enemy. I agree with our early statesmen that the West Indies naturally gravitate, and may be expected ultimately to be absorbed by the Continental States, including our own. I agree with them also that it is wise to leave the question of such absorption to this process of natural political gravitation. The islands of St. Thomas, St. Johns, which constitute a part of the group called the Virgin Islands, seemed to offer us advantages immediately desirable, while their acquisition could be secured in harmony with the principles to which I have alluded. A treaty has, therefore, been concluded with the King of Denmark for the cessions of those Islands, and will be submitted to the Senate for consideration.

It will hardly be necessary to call the attention of Congress to the subject of providing for the payment to Russia of the sum stipulated in the treaty for the cession of Alaska, possession having been formally delivered to our Commissioner. The Territory remains for the present in care of a military force, awaiting such civil organization as shall be directed by Congress.

Naturalized Citizens.

The annexation of many small German States to Prussia, and the reorganization of that country under a new and liberal Constitution, have induced me to renew the effort to obtain a just and prompt settlement of the long vexed question concerning the claims of foreign States for military service from their subjects naturalized in the United States. In connection with this subject the attention of Congress is respectfully called to a singular and embarrassing conflict of laws. The Executive Department of this Government has hitherto uniformly held, as it now holds that naturalization, in conformity with the Constitution and laws of the United States, absolves the recipient from his native allegiance. The Courts of Great Britian hold that allegiance to the British Crown is indefeasible, and is not absolved by our laws of naturalization. British Judges cite courts and law authorities of the United States in support of that theory against the position held by the executive authority of the United States. This conflict perplexes the public mind concerning the rights of naturalized citizens and impairs the national authority abroad. I called attention to this subject in my last annual message, and now again respectfully appeal to Congress to declare the national will unmistakably upon this important question. The abuse of our laws by the clandestine prosecution of the African slave trade from the American ports by American citizens, has altogether ceased, and under existing circumstances no apprehensions of its renewal in this part of the world are entertained. Under these circumstances it becomes a question whether we shall not propose to her Majesty's Government a suspension or discontinuance of the stipulations for maintaining a naval force for the suppression of that trade.

[Signed] ANDREW JOHNSON.

Washington. December 3d. 1867.

THE TRIBUNE FOR 1868.—PROSPECTUS.

The year 1868 will long be remembered for its settlement of the boundary question between Aristocracy of Color and Impartial Human Liberty. The War of the Rebellion being closed, we have now to decide whether the fundamental idea which impelled and justified the Rebellion shall dominate over our whole country, molding her institutions and shaping her destiny. If it be true that God has nor created all men, but only all White men, in His own image, and made them equal in political and civil rights, then it is a world-wide calamity that Grant did not surrender to Lee at Appomattox; and "The Lost Cause," trodden into mire under the hoofs of Sheridan's rough-riding cavalry, not only should but will be regained in Constitutional Conventions and at the ballot-boxes. If the Black race, because they ARE Black, should be excluded from the jury-box and repelled from the ballot-box, then Stonewall Jackson ought to head the roll of American martyrs, emblazoned high above the names of Warren and Mercer and Pulaski; of Ellsworth, Lyon, Baker, Reynolds, Wadsworth, Kearny, Sedgwick, and McPherson.

It is difficult to argue with a blind, besotted prejudice, grounded in ignorance and fortified by self-conceit. Devoid of reason, it is hardly amenable to reason. But millions who would listen unmoved to appeals based upon Justice and Humanity can be stirred by facts which effect their own interest and safety. The naked truth that every Southern State reconstructed on the White basis is to-day a Rebel State—shaped and ruled by men who execrated Lincoln's reluctant and tardy resistance to the Rebellion as a causeless and criminal aggression, and profoundly rejoiced over Bull Run as their victory—will prove invincible, if we can but bring it home to the apprehension of every loyal voter. There is no paramount question of good faith or gratitude to the Blacks. Their votes are as necessary to the preponderance of White loyalty as to their own protection and security. Reconstruct the South on the White basis, and every one of the fifteen States which held Slaves in 1860 will be intensely, overwhelmingly Copperhead thenceforth and evermore. Allow to-day the plea that the Blacks are ignorant and degraded, and those whom you thereby clothe with power will take good care that the plea shall be as valid and well-grounded a century hence as it now is. Public Education and Civil Rights for the Freedmen can only be achieved and maintained through the ballot. "We are for Negro Suffrage—the way they suffered in New-Orleans," was the inscription on a banner borne in a late Conservative or Democratic procession in Baltimore; and the spirit which dictated that avowal is still rampant in the South. But for what is stigmatized as Military Despotism, it would daily average by outrage and infliction what it deems negro treachery to the Southern cause.

THE TRIBUNE has declined to be lured or turned aside from the Main Question. It has presistently refused to swell the clamor for vengeance on the defeated Rebels, whether by execution or by confiscation; and one of its strong reasons for this course is a conviction that no drop of Rebel blood could be coolly, deliberately shed without essentially clouding the prospect of securing the Right of Suffrage to the Blacks. Defying the madness of passion and the blindness of short-sighted misconception, it has demanded Reconstruction on the basis of Universal Amnesty with Impartial Suffrage, in perfect consciousness of the fact that it thereby alienated thousands who had been its zealous supporters and life-long patrons. The hour of its complete vindication cannot be far distant.

As for the man who is to be the chosen standard-bearer of the Republican host in the impending contest, while we avow our deliberate preference of Chief Justic Chase as the ablest and most eminent of our living statesmen, THE TRIBUNE will render a hearty, cheerful, determined support to Gen. Grant, or Senator Wade, or Speaker Colfax, should he be nominated and supported on a platform which affirms and upholds the equal political as well as civil rights of all citizens of the Republic. We do not contemplate as possible the support by Republicans of any candidate who does not stand on this platform. And we do not apprehend that the candidates who, in our approaching struggle, shall represent genuine Democracy in opposition to the meanest phase of Aristocracy can be beaten if proper means be systematically taken, as they must and will be, to enlighten and arouse the American people.

We will thank such friends as believe that THE TRIBUNE will prove an efficient and cheap way to influence the undecided, to aid us in extending its circulation. Though ours is eminently a political journal, but a small portion of its space is devoted to politics, while an outlay of more than $200,000 per annum is incurred in collecting and transmitting news from all parts of the world. We have have regular correspondents at nearly all the capitals of Europe, with a director at London, who is authorized to dispatch special correspondents to all points where important events may at any time be transpiring or imminent. The progress of the war in Crete, which is the precursor of a still greater war, has been watched by one of these special correspondents, while another telegraphs from Constantinople each novel phase of the critical diplomatic situation. Every step of Garibaldi's recent heroic though unfortunate enterprise, from its inception to its close, was noted by our correspondents, who are also his most trusted advisers; while an esteemed member of our editorial staff has just accompanied the Embassador of Juarez to Mexico to scan the Mexican problem closely and under auspices more favorable to the Republican chief than those which have colored the advices of our regual correspondents at Vera Cruz and the Capital. Another correspondent accompanied the first National expedition to Alaska, Walrussia, or whatever our splinter of the North Pole may be called, and is now reporting on the aspects and capabilities of that chilly region. Bayard Taylor is writing us in his own vein from Central Europe; while able correspondents report to us from Colorado, Idaho, Montana, &c., more copiously than we can find room to publish. Our Reviews of Books and Literary Department are in charge of one the ripest American scholars; while Agriculture, under a competent editor, claims a leading place in our Semi-Weekly and Weekly issues, in short, we have for years spent a large proportion of the income of our business in efforts to render THE TRIBUNE a better and better newspaper; and, if we have not succeeded, the fault is not explained by a lack of means or of efforts, whether on our own part or on that of a generous and discerning public.

THE TRIBUNE is sent by mail daily (Sunday excepted) for $10, Semi-Weekly for $4, and Weekly for $2 per annum, payable inflexibly in advance. To clubs for the Semi-Weekly we send two copies one year for $7; five copies or over, for each copy $3. On receipt of $30 for ten copies we will send an extra copy for six months. On receipt of $45 for fifteen copies we will send an extra copy for one year; for $100 we will send thirty four copies and THE DAILY TRIBUNE. We send the Weekly to clubs of five for $9; ten copies or over, addressed to the names of subscribers, each, $1.70; twenty copies, addressed to names of subscribers, $34; ten copies, to one address, $16; twenty copies, to one address, $30. An extra copy will be sent for each club of ten.

A large and fine steel engraved portrait of the Editor is sent free of charge to any one who, in sending $10 for a Daily, $4, for a Semi-Weekly, or $2 for a Weekly, shall indicate a desire to receive it. One will likewise be sent to any person who forwards a club of ten or more Semi-Weeklies or twenty or more Weeklies, at our club rates, and asks for the portrait at the time of remitting. Address THE TRIBUNE, No. 154 Nassu-street, New York.

SOMETHING YOU NEED.

CLEAVER'S WONDERFUL LINIMENT.

IT IS EFFICACIOUS AND CHEAP.

If you have a cut, old sore, frost-bite, tetter, or any ailment requiring outward application you should use it.

If your horses or cattle have cuts, kicks, sprains, grease, scratches, or old sores, you should use it, for you can get nothing better either for yourself or horses, and cattle.

You can procure it of store keepers, and dealers, in patent medicines throughout the county.

Manufactured only by JAS. CLEAVER.

Hopewell, Pa., Nov. 8-3m.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

Letters of Administration having been granted to the undersigned, residing in Martinsburg, Blair county, Pa., by the Register of Bedford county, upon the estate of Jacob F. Hoover, late of Middle Woodberry township, dec'd, notice is hereby given to all persons indebted to said estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same will present them properly authenticated for settlement.

nov15 DAVID L. KEAGY, Adm'r.

ESTATE OF CAPT. GEO. SMITH, deceased' Letters of Administration, *cum testamento annexo* on the above estate having been granted to the undersigned. All persons indebted to the estate of said decedent will make payment, and those having claims present them without delay to

nov29-6w GORGE W. SMITH.

Residing in Fulton County, Pa.

VALUABLE FARM

AT PRIVATE SALE.

The subscriber wishing to move West, will sell the Farm whereon he now resides, situated on the waters of the Raystown Branch of the Juniata, in Napier township, Bedford county, Pa., ten miles west of Bedford, and 2½ miles south of Schellsburg, containing **377 acres** and 8 perches, with a large double Log House, weatherboarded, large double Log Barn, with other outbuildings, thereon erected. Also, a good Tenant House on the upper end of the Farm. About 240 acres are cleared and in a good state of cultivation, the balance well timbered. About 230 acres of this land is of the best Sandy Bottom, good for either wheat, corn or grass. The balance is slate land, very good for wheat. The Drove Road passes by the door. The track of the Southern Pennsylvania Railroad passes through the farm, within a short distance of the house. There is a fine young orchard of choice fruit near the house; also, a good sugar camp on the farm, and water in nearly every field. Any person wishing to purchase a No. 1 farm will do well to look at this one, as it is one of the best for either a grain or stock farm in this part of the State. Persons wishing to look at the property can do so by calling on the subscriber living on the premises.

G. W. WILLIAMS.

August 23:3m.

SALE OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.

Th undersigned will offer for sale the following desirable real estate, at Woodbury, Bedford Co., Pa., on

Friday, December 20th, 1867,

TWO LOTS OF GROUND fronting on Main and Mill streets, on which is erected a good two story Dwelling House, a Barn and Stable attached thereto, Wash, Smoke and Ice Houses, a never-failing well of water at the door, a sistern nearly new, besides all the necessary out-buildings.

ALSO, two other lots situated on the South-West corner of Main and Mill streets, on which is erected a new Store House and Dwelling with all the necessary out-buildings; one back lot of about one acre more or less.

ALSO, a tract of land situated one and a half miles from Woodbury, containing 38 acres, about one-half of which is cleared and in a good state of cultivation, the balance covered with good timber. This tract of land is situated in the oar regions of Morrison's Cove and is reputed by many to be a good oar tract.

ALSO, a tract of land situated two miles West of Woodbury, containing 5 acres, covered with a fine growth of Chestnut Timber. The inducements in this property are rarely offered to purchasers.

TERMS made known on day of sale.

GEORGE R. BARNDOLLAR.

Woodbury, Bedford Co., Pa., Nov. 29, '67.-w4

PRIVATE SALE OF REAL ESTATE.

The undersigned, Executor of the last Will and Testament of John S. Ritchey, late of Bedford township, deceased: will sell at private sale, the MANSION PLACE of said deceased, containing 113 Acres, more or less, with

THREE DWELLING HOUSES,
GRIST MILL,
SAW MILL,
DISTILLERY,
BARN

and other out-buildings thereon erected. Situated three miles North of Bedford. There is also a good orchard of choice fruit trees, and a spring of never-failing water on the premises. The place affords a splendid site for a Factory, there being excellent water power.

ALSO, a tract of choice land containing 30 acres, adjoining the above mentioned tract, having a good BARN and ORCHARD thereon. These tracts will be sold separately, or together, as the purchaser may desire.

ALSO, a tract of timber land, in Bedford township, adjoining lands of Frederick Kuntz, Adam Dibert and others, containing about 50 acres.

TERMS reasonable. For information, address the undersigned, Pattonsville, Bedford Co., or Richard Sill, Bedford. JOSIAH RICHEY,

nov29tf *Executor*

PUBLIC SALE OF REAL ESTATE.—The subscribers, Executors of the last Will and Testament of Nathan H. Wolf, late of St. Clair township, deceased, will offer at public sale, on the premises, in said township, on

Tuesday, December 24th, 1867,

at 1 o'clock P. M., the one undivided half of a tract of Land situate in said township, adjoining lands of Jacob Croyle, John S. Miller, and others, containing **80 Acres** and allowance. About 65 acres of the land are cleared and under cultivation, and the residue is well timbered. The improvements are a two story Log Dwelling House, with Kitchen attached, a frame Bank Barn, Smoke House, and other out-buildings. There is also a Splendid Orchard on the place, and at the door of the dwelling is one of the best Springs in the neighborhood. This tract is known as "Chestnut Ridge" land, is of the finest quality, and very productive. The other undivided half of this tract belongs to John Wolf, one of the Executors, but the whole will be sold together and undivided so that the title may pass to the purchaser.

TERMS:—One-third of the purchase money in hand; the balance in two equal payments, without interest, secured by judgments or mortgage.

Possession given on the 1st of April next.

nov29-4w JOHN WOLF,

THOS. McCOY, *Executors.*

TRIUMPH IN DENTISTRY.

TEETH EXTRACTED WITHOUT PAIN,

By the use of Nitrous Oxide Gas, and is attended with no danger whatever.

TEMPORARY SETS

inserted if called for. Special attention will be made to diseased gums and a cure warranted or no charge made.

TEETH FILLED

to last for life, and all work in the dental line done to the entire satisfaction of all or the money refunded. Prices shall correspond with the times.

I have located permanently in Bedford, and shall visit Schellsburgh the 1st. Monday of each month, remaining one week; Bloody Run the 3d Monday, remaining one week; the balance of my time I can be found at my office 3 doors South of the Court House, Bedford, Pa.

WM. W. VAN ORMER.

Nov. 23, 1866. Dentist.

LARGEST, CHEAPEST, BEST

B. M. BLYMYER & CO.
have the
LARGEST STOCK OF STOVES,
ever brought to Bedford.

B. M. BLYMYER & CO.
have the
CHEAPEST STOCK OF STOVES,
ever brought to Bedford.

B. M. BLYMYER & CO.
have the
BEST STOCK OF STOVES,
ever brought to Bedford.

CALL AND SEE THE MAMMOTH STOCK.

200 STOVES OF EVERY SIZE AND DESCRIPTION.

50 SECOND HAND STOVES.

THEY Will NOT BE UNDERSOLD

TIN-WARE OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

CHEAPER THAN the CHEAPEST.

Every body will please bear in mind that B. M, BLYMYER & CO., sell CHEAPER goods, in their line, than can be sold by any one else in Bedford. Remember the place

NO. 1. STONE ROW.

oct.4:tf.

MARRIAGE CERTIFCATES.—On hand and for sale at the *Inquirer* office, a fine assortment of Marriage Certificates. Clergymen and Justices should have them.

ALL KINDS OF BLANKS, Common, Administrator's and Executor's, Deeds, Mortgages, Sudgment Notes, Promissory Notes, with and without waiver of exemption, Summons, Subpoenas and Executions, for sale at the Inquirer office.

Nov 2, 1866

SCHOOL BLANKS.—Articles of Agreements between Directors and Teachers, Checks, Bonds of Collectors, Warrants of Collectors, Bonds of Treasurers, &c., for sale at the *Inquirer* office.

REMOVAL! REMOVAL!!

B. W. BERKSTRESSER & CO.,

Take pleasure in informing their many friends and customers that they have moved the Bedford CLOTHING EMPORIUM to Shuck's Old Stand, one door west of the Washington House, where they have opened the largest stock of

READY MADE CLOTHING,

ever brought to Bedford, and consisting in parts of

OVER COATS,
DRESS COATS,
BUSINESS COATS, PANTS, VESTS,

to match.

They have also a good assortment of

ARMY CLOTHING

at very low prices;

BLOUSES,
OVFR COATS,
PANTS,
BLANKETS, &c., &c.

Our

CASSIMERE DEPARTMENT

is full and complete.

TRIMMINGS

in greatest variety.

Our Notion Department is also quite attractive

GENT'S UNDER CLOTHING from.....$1 to 3.5
" OVER SHIRTS of every style and price.
HOSIERY,
GLOVES, NECKTIES,
BOW SUSPENDERS, LINEN AND
PAPER CUFFS, LINEN
COLLARS.

We have the largest Stock of PAPER COLLARS in Bedford and the greatest variety.

In *HATS* we defy competition, as we have the largest stock, and direct from the Manufacturers. The latest styles always on hand.

MUSLINS, DELAINES,
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TICKINGS, FLANNELS,
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Nov.8:tf.

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Oct.28:3m. A. B. CRAMER.

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